THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 53—No. 22. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, May 31, 1871. Established 1818

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Terms.—The Beaver Argus is published every Wednesday morning, at the Old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law. Office in the *Radical* building, Beaver, Pa. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and c. reful attention. [mar8;71:1y

S. C. COYLE, practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, on Third street, Beaver, Pa., (nearly opposite Moore's Drug Store. apr26;71:1y

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar8;71:1y

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors we t of the Court-House. apr12'71:1y

JOHN MOORE, *Druggist* and dealer in paints, oils, pure medical Wines and Liquors, Glassware, Lamps and Fancy Goods; Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. sep28;1y

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep28;1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen, Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. [sep28;1y

J. ANDERSON, Dealer in the improved Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, Main st. See card in another column. sep28;1y

BEACOM Mrs E. H., Dealer in Millinery Goods & Trimmings; Third st., Beaver. sp28,1y

JAMES MOORE, Grocery & Restaurant Choice Teas, Best Coffees, Tobacco and Cigars, Confectionery and Vegetables. Main st. sep28;1y

C. ANSHUTZ, Dealer in Tinware, Stoves, Grates, &c. West end 3d st. sep28;1y

T. W. DEVORE, Insurance agent, Beaver, Pa. Call and get your property insured. oct8;1y

PITTSBURGH.

J. MORGANSTERN, Dealer in Boots & Shoes, No 86 Market St. Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14;1y

CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Post Office. Publishers of the "Real Estate Register," sent free. Pittsburgh. [sep14;1y

HENDERSON & BROS. Wholesale Druggists, 256 Liberty St, Pittsburgh. sep14;1y

D RAMALEY'S AT PARLOR, 23 Fifth Avenue, (near Market St.) Pittsburgh. [sep14;1y

A. CLARKE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 119 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14;1y

JOSEPH HORNE & CO. 77 & 79 Market St., Pittsburgh—Importers and dealers in Notions, Trimmings, Hosiery, White Goods, &c. [sep14;1y

REYMER & BROTHERS, French and American Confectioners Dealers in nuts, fruits, &c. 126, 128, 130 Wood St. Pittsburgh. [sep14;1y

S. MOORE, Dealer in choice Teas, Coffee & Family Groceries. No 20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;1y

JOHN BIGGERT & SON, Dealers in the New Weed Family Sewing Machines. 116 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;1y

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO., Dealers in Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c. Special rates to Clergy. 21 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14;1y

E. P. Successor to J. M. ROBERTS, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver ware. No 9 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. [sep14;1y

W. A. LYONS, House and Sign Painter; writes to order Show Cards for every business.—No. 7 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep21;1y

T. C. FULTON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Furniture and Chairs;—Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak. 45 Smithfield st. [oct5;1y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DR. J. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, 127 Washington avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. [sep14;1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

BON TON RESTAURANT and Saving Saloon! meals at all hours; table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. Wm. Shickfield, cor. of Paul and Broadway my24'71-1y

PROSPECT MOUNT NURSERIES.—Evergreens and small Fruits. "Three miles east of New Brighton, (mr26) ESTHOMAS.

DRUGS.—GILLILAND & KERR, Druggists and Apothecaries, cor. Broadway and Falls st. New Brighton, Pa. (Successors to L. B. Noble). febr25;1y

GEO. F. SIEMON, Bakery & Confectionery, 7 R. R. street. Special attention given to wedding and ball cakes. [sep14;1y

S. & J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors, Broadway, New Brighton. See adv [sep14;1y

A. M. WHISLER, Dentist. Broadway, New Brighton. [sep14;1y

H. SOSS, Photographer, Wilson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched negatives. [sep14;1y

WINTER & BEDISON, Jewelers and Tobacconists, Broadway, N. Brighton. [sep14;1y

J. HOFFTEE, Groceries, Queensware and Household Goods. Broadway. [sep14;1y

EVAN PUGH, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Books, Stationery & Notions; Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [sep21;1y

SCHIFF & STEINFELD, Dealers in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods & Notions; Merchant Tailors & Clothiers, Broadway. oct13;1y

BEAVER FALLS.

W. W. DUNKLE, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Special attention paid to manufactory of Fine Calf Boots of latest style. apr26'6m

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Dealer in Improved Howe Shuttle Sewing Machines. Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

MRS. E. KING.—Dry Goods, Queensware and Millinery, corner of Main and Bacon streets, Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

KENDALL & TANNEY, Artists & Fresco Painters; also, House and Sign Painters, Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

A. FLEMING, Dealer in Boots and Shoes of every description, at low prices, and of a superior quality, Main St. Beaver Falls, Pa. jan18;1y

BRIDGEWATER.

GEORGE HEIDEGGER, House and Sign Painter, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. apr15'71:1y

A. BEHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. [feb15'71:1y

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but first rate journeymen employed. Shop Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. feb9'71:1y

JAMES PORTER, Tinner. Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge st, Bridgewater. sep14;1y

J. BLATTNER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;1y

C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge st. Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;1y

H. DOHERTY, Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Bridge street, Bridgewater. sep14;1y

J. BANAUER, Millinery, Trimmings & Notions Bridge st., Bridgewater. sep14;1y

F. WEINMAN, Manufacture of Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater. [sep14;1y

MISS BRIGGS, Gentlemen's Clothing cleaned and pressed. Water st, above Bridge. sep14;1y

JOHN WOODRUFF, Marble Cutter; Monuments & Tombstones of all descriptions made to order. Bt. Market and Water streets. [sep14;1y

J. STILES & CO. Groceries, Queensware, Wines, Glass, Flour, Feed & Country Produce, Dunlap's corner, Bridge St. Bridgewater [sep21;1y

HIRAM MEANOR, Dealer in Monongahela Coal. Orders left at J. B. Clark's, in Beaver, and at Smith's Drug Store, in Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to. Cash on delivery.—Beaver Office: Yard—McDonald's Point. sep28;1y

ROCHESTER.

HANKINS—Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, and agents for Singer's Sewing machine; New York and R. R. St. Rochester. (feb22;1y

SIGMUND GROTZ, Gunsmith. News work of the best material, made to order. All work warranted. Repairing neatly done. Prices Low. Adam St., Rochester, Pa. jan18;1y

WILLSMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. [sep14;1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., above Penn Factory. See adv't. [sep14;1y

JOHN KARCHER, Baker and Confectioner.—Water st., Rochester, Pa. [sep14;1y

NORAHAM BOYD, Wagon & Carriage Maker, Railroad st., Rochester, Pa. [sep14;1y

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. [sep14;1y

SPEYERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Boots, Shoes, Iron & Nails, Queensware, &c.

G. FREDERICK, Baker and Confectioner.—Wedding Cakes and Ice Cream furnished promptly. On Diamond, Rochester. [sep14;1y

FOR SALE BY A. SILVERMAN, Headquarters for Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods generally. Water street, Rochester, Pa. [sep14;1y

MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders, Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. Dealers in Lumber, Lath & c. Rochester. [sep21;1y

SCOTT, BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. Tobin & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Lath & Shingles, Rochester. sp28;1y

POWER'S LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, between R. R. station and Ohio river. oct19;1y

SCHROPP CHAS., Manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Roofing, Spouting, &c., attended to. N York st., oct19;1y

STEPPLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stable. Near R. R. Depot. oct19;1y

J. B. MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Between the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19;1y

WALTER & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Wagons, Coaches, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sleighs, &c. Blacksmithing and horseshoeing done in the best manner. Rochester, Pa. no16;1y

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

JAKE SHENKEL.—A general assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Stoneware, Canned Fruits, &c., Cor. 5d & Broadway. mar8;1y

JOSIAH THOMPSON & CO.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots Shoes, Hats & Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Queensware, Glassware, &c. Diamond & Crockery st. E. Liverpool. [mr8;1y

S. HILL & CO. Druggist, Broadway, near R. R. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. feb21;1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN THORNILEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable extension top and centre. Fallston, Pa.

ALBERT RUSSELL, Stoneware Manufacturer. All Orders promptly attended to. Vanport, Pa. Post office address—Beaver, Pa. [sep14;1y

HAVING Permanently located in the village of Bridgewater, Pa., for the purpose of practicing Medicine, I respectfully tender my professional services to the citizens of said village and vicinity. Office, in residence, opposite Eagle Hotel, where I shall always be found, unless professionally engaged. All calls will receive immediate and prompt attention. A. V. CUNNINGHAM, M. D. sep14;1y

J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

sep14;1y

Miscellaneous.

Dry Goods, Carpets &c.

SPRING STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

McCracken, Vandyke & McClelland,

SUCCESSORS TO SAM'L. GORDON,

136 Federal Street, Allegheny,

The CHEAPEST CARPET and DRY-GOODS HOUSE in the TWO CITIES.

GOOD CARPETS [illegible] get y'r

AND [illegible]

We are Agents for some of the best Carpet Manufactories in the country,

And we can offer Extra Inducements to Buyers.

Come and see our Complete

LINE OF DRY GOODS, and examine our superior wide No. 1 Brown Muslins, very heavy, at 12½ cts; and, all other goods at astonishingly low prices. Don't forget to give us a call, 136 Federal Street.

N. B. Mr. H. S. OLIVER, Allegheny, formerly of Beaver county, would be pleased to see his many friends. [apr5;3m

MRS. HART BARBAGH, Sharon, Beaver county, Pa., PORTRAIT and PHOTOGRAPH PAINTER, is prepared to do all work in her line at reasonable rates and on short notice. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. mar8,1871:1f

JOHN V. M'DONALD, GEO. C. SPEYERER, W. J. SPEYERER, H. J. SPEYERER, Cash'r.

SPEYERER & McDONALD,

BANKERS,

Water St., Rochester,

Interest paid on Time Deposits. Collections promptly attended to.

Government Coupons Bought on Favorable Terms. Correspondence Solicited. [nov16;1y.

Instant Relief For

The Asthma.

Having been afflicted with that terrible complaint—completely unfitting me for business for weeks at a time—for the last twelve years, and at last found a remedy that gives

Instant and Complete Relief,

have concluded to have it prepared for sale, so that others similarly afflicted can receive the benefit of it, assuring them that

It will do all, and more than all promised for it;

and, that persons once using, will never be without it.

As numerous others who have used it can testify.

Can be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAM H. BUECHLING, Rochester, Pa., or will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of one dollar, and ten cents to pay postage. CHAS. B. HURST, nov16,'71:1y Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinoes,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla Cloths,
Woollen Shawls

Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Tongs, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec27'68:1y.—jy7chgd.

M. MILLER, ... W. DOLBY, ... J. Y. MARKS.

M. MILLER, & CO.

Contractors and Builders;

PLANING - MILL

AND

LUMBER-YARD.

Doors, Sash

AND SHINGLES

Constantly on hands, and made to order.

Rochester, Pa.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention: Mar8;'71—1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of William Campbell, late of Brighton township, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them without delay for settlement. WILBER TODD, *Administrator*, my5-6w*] Industry, Beaver Co., Pa.

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

No. 42 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,

And dealers in

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

Agency for all the best makes of

AMERICAN WATCHES,

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.

Special attention paid to the repairing and adjusting of

FINE WATCHES.

oct5;'70-1y.

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

AND SOLD AT

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

83 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

Rags taken in exchange. [sep19;'69:1

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Dec'r. 4th, 1870, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.

[Train leaving Chicago at 8.55, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.35 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	12Nam	3000am	710am	2220pm
Rochester	945	1205pm	840	420
Allenh'y	...	...	...	...
Allegan	800	900	1245	700
Canton	...	...	...	...
Massillon	...	...	...	...
Orrville	630	445	1225pm	600
Wooster	...	...	...	...
Mansfield	535	353	227	1035
Crestline { A	455	725	800	1200
Crestline { D	1005	745	855am	1210
Bucyrus	...	...	...	...
Upper Sandusky	...	...	...	...
Forest	1127	920	733	1235am
Lima	1250pm	1040	900	135
Van Wert	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	300	125am	1145	350
Columbia	...	...	...	...
Warsaw	...	...	...	...
Plymouth	1205pm	905	950	1235am
Warsaw	...	...	...	...
Columbia	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	225	1125	1250pm	350
Van Wert	...	...	...	...
Lima	405	125am	225	540
Forest	508	243	443	707
Upper Sandusky	...	...	...	...
Bucyrus	...	...	...	...
Crestline { A	620	420	620	855
Crestline { D	650	430	630am	905
Mansfield	737	505	640	1005
Wooster	...	...	...	...
Orrville	905	654	915	1155
Massillon	...	...	...	...
Canton	...	...	...	...
Alliance	1048	850	1130	1250m
Salem	...	...	...	...
Rochester	1255am	1105	225pm	227
Pittsburgh	155	1210pm	345	440

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's
Chicago	900am	515pm	800am	900pm
Valparaiso	...	...	...	...
Plymouth	1205pm	905	950	1235am
Warsaw	...	...	...	...
Columbia	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	225	1125	1250pm	350
Van Wert	...	...	...	...
Lima	405	125am	225	540
Forest	508	243	443	707
Upper Sandusky	...	...	...	...
Bucyrus	...	...	...	...
Crestline { A	620	420	620	855
Crestline { D	650	430	630am	905
Mansfield	737	505	640	1005
Wooster	...	...	...	...
Orrville	905	654	915	1155
Massillon	...	...	...	...
Canton	...	...	...	...
Alliance	1048	850	1130	1250m
Salem	...	...	...	...
Rochester	1255am	1105	225pm	227
Pittsburgh	155	1210pm	345	440

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 8.30 p. m; New Castle, 9.30 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 2.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.00 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 10.44 a. m. Youngstown, 12.30 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 4.30 p. m; New Castle, 7.30 p. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2.00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 5.40 p. m.

P. R. MYERS, *General Passenger and Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after May 29th 1870, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	
Cleveland	840am	1215pm	350pm	
Euclid Street	...	...	...	
Hudson	955	135	610	
Ravenna	1030	153	640	
Alliance	1130	235	650	
Bayard	1250pm	302	...	
Wellsville	135	420	...	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	
Wellsville	900am	505pm	...	
Bayard	1035	638	...	
Alliance	1153	715	735am	
Ravenna	1230pm	801	815	
Hudson	1259	834	855	
Euclid Street	...	...	...	
Cleveland	310	945	1010	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom	Mail.	Exp's	Accom
Bellair	545am	...	900pm	410pm
Bridgeport	555	...	910	420
Steubenville	700	...	815	535
Wellsville	815	155pm	440	
Smith's Ferry	...	...	...	
Beaver	...	...	...	
Rochester	925	253	540	
Pittsburgh	1085	400	645	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Accom
Pittsburgh	635am	310pm	425pm	
Rochester	785	410	537	
Beaver	...	...	...	
Smith's Ferry	...	...	...	
Wellsville	455	500	700	
Steubenville	905	620		705am
Bridgeport	1105	728		815
Bellair	1115	735		820

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 640 a. m.	Bayard, 945 a.m.
Bayard, 2.10 a.m.	N. Philadelphia, 8.00pm

P. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

Full Lines of Bonnet and Ponson's Celebrated

Black Silks.

Good Medium Black French Silks, from $1 to $2 per yard;

Chency Bro.'s American Black Silk, $2 per yard.

Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors—a complete assortment.

Japanese Silks, all qualities.

Irish and French Poplins, Mohair Lustres.

Wool Delaines.

Spring Empress Cloths.

Black Grenadines and Hernani.

All New Designs in Spring Dress Goods.

New Spring Shawls.

Silk Sacques and Basques.

Ladies' Suits.

Nottingham and Tamboured Lace Curtains, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.

WITH A FULL LINE OF

Domestic and Housekeeping Goods.

James Caldwell.

118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny. apr5;3m.]

J. H. MOORE

DRUGGIST,

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST BRANDS OF ASSORTED

Medicinal

WINES AND LIQUORS;

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec'r, '70tf.

J. H. McCREERY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

Office below the Court House, Beaver, Pa. je23;1

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. my26'71:1y.

Medicinal.

A REMINDER.

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

Or Suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pains in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c; Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, & Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or **Vital Principle of Roots, Herbs** and **Barks,** (or as medicinally termed Extracts,) the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one Bottle of these Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters, are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate and containing the medicinal virtue of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S

German Bitters,

OR

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC,

HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN PILL.

WILL CURE YOU.

They are the Greatest

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The Whole Supreme Court of Penn'a.

SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

Who would ask for more Dignified or Stronger Testimony?

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD *formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:*

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1867.

I consider Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, *Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:*

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Hon. Wm. F. Rogers, *Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York:*

Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 23, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent remedy imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.

WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. Jas. M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania:*

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER

THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Will cure every Case of

MARASMUS,

Or Wasting away of the Body.

—REMEMBER—

THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure,

DR. HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN,

Or Substitute for Mercury Pills.

TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The Most Powerful, yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient in Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver, and gives stronger, purer and more vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can obtain the mastery, or ever assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a large profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. jan18;1y

Gold & Silver Watches.

Our Standard Speciality.

WATCHES!

A NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

Ladies' Gold Watches.

A FULL & SUBSTANTIAL LINE OF

Gents' Gold Watches.

For Business Men and Mechanics:

THE WALTHAM WATCH!

THE STORNGEST & BEST MADE.

And most accurate Time Keeper.

Ask to see the Boy's Waltham Watch,

Just New and Very Fine.

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED;

Prices the Lowest in the City.

E. P. Roberts,

No. 16 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Chains, Jewelry & Sterling Silver Ware.

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.'S,

PERFECTED SPECTACLES.

oct13;m;ch&ec11;feb22;may10

Miscellaneous.

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Financial Agents of the United States,

FOURTH AVENUE & WOOD ST.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dealers in all issues of Government Securities, Gold, Silver, and Coupons; Buy and Sell

BONDS, GOLD, MORTGAGES,

And first class Securities generally.

Money loaned on Government Bonds, at lowest market rates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

may8-1y

MOWERS AND REAPERS.

C. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, Ohio.

Are extensively engaged in the manufacture of the

Buckeye Mowers,

(Both Junior and Senior,)

with Self-Rake and Dropper Attachments, with their

NEW ROTARY TILLER,

Or more commonly known as the "REVOLVING PRONGED," is a decided improvement on the cone from DANCOCK with slats, and is destined to take its place everywhere. With per combined machines we challenge both a Mower and Reaper Bar.

Beware [illegible] the above machines and kept at C. W. MEYRAN & SON'S, New Brighton, Pa.

Also, the [illegible] MAKES THRESHING MACHINES, with Cleaner and Power—from 4 to 70 horse power—with [illegible] Farmers before purchasing elsewhere would do well to call on [illegible] Agent.

apr5;3m JAMES PATTERSON, Agent. [illegible] Calhoun, Pa.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!

BROWNS, WHITES, [illegible] GOLDS,

VARIETY GLASS

COLORED BORDERS,

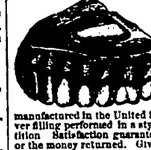
STYLES NEW.

GOODS DELIVERED PROMPTLY AT DEPOTS.

DeZOUCHE & CO.,

113 *Wood St., 2 doors from 5th Avenue,* mar15;3m.] Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dentistry.



Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons.—He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and all wer filling performed in a style that defies competition Satisfactory contract in all operations, or money returned. Give him a trial. feb21y

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Dockum's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful ename

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., May 31st 1871.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
DAVID STANTON.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBERT B. BEATH.

Republican County Ticket.

Assembly.—Wm. C. Shurlock.
Associate Judge.—Joseph C. Wilson.
Treasurer.—Chas. P. Wallace.
Pros. Attorney.—J. R. Harrah.
Commissioner.—Hugh J. Marshall.
P. H. Director.—Samuel Gibson.
Auditor.—Ralph Covert.
Surveyor.—Azariah Wynn.
Trustees of Academy.—Henry Hice, John Murray.

THE Republican County Convention assembled in the Court House in this place on last Monday, and organized by appointing, Capt. G. S. Barker President, and Messrs. Frank Miner and John S. Wilson Secretaries. The proceedings were harmonious. Elsewhere in the ARGUS will be found the result of the Primary meetings of last Saturday. The majority of those composing the ticket are good men and have the confidence of the party whose support they will again solicit in October. We would have preferred to have seen two other names on the ticket for Assembly and Prosecuting Attorney, but as the nominations of Messrs. Shurlock and Harrah seem now to have been legitimately reached, we shall, along with the rest, give them our support. The official proceedings, the names of the members of the County Committee, resolutions, &c., will appear in next week's ARGUS.

THE proceedings of the Democratic Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 24th inst. were harmonious and orderly. Every county in the State was represented. Gen Wm. H. McCandless, of Philadelphia, was nominated on first ballot as candidate for Auditor General; and Capt. William Cooper, of Lawrence county, was nominated for Surveyor General. The Democrats are highly pleased with their State Ticket.

THE annual examination at West Point will be held June 1. A change in the order of examinations is contemplated, by which the classes will be called according to seniority. A number of the newly-appointed candidates have arrived, including Alonzo Napier, a colored cadet from Tennessee. He is a native of Nashville, age 18, and was educated at Howard University, where he was Quartermaster of Cadets, and afterward Adjutant. It is expected that President Grant will award the diplomas to the graduating class. The Engineer Corps is engaged in improving the grounds and repairing the barracks.

THE Nework (N. J.) *Advertiser* says the position, platform, attitude or whatever it may be, of the Democratic party, suggests the old age of Mrs. Gummidge. She was of a retrospective turn of mind. Her "troubles had made her contrairy." She was "a lone, lorn creetur," with no interest in present affairs and no plans for the future, except that she occasionally proposed to go into the work-house, "and die and be a riddance"—a gleam of sense which ought to be suggestive to the Democratic leaders, who, like Mrs. Gummidge of her earlier life, The "old 'un," politically, is the Constitution as it was, and with the Democracy, since that has been amended and Slavery drowned beneath the indignant waves of an advancing civilization, "everything goes contrairy." It maunders of the past, yet does not propose to recall or restore it. Nor has it any schemes which can excuse its pertinacious hold upon a grumbling fault-finding old age.

THE Albany evening *Journal* says parties are not made by platforms they are made and molded by the elements behind them. What declaration of principles the Democratic party may make is of the smallest possible consequence in the determination of its action. It may profess an acquiescence in the achievements of the past, or it may demand their overthrow—in either case, its drift will be in one direction, and that direction is toward reaction and revolution. No equivocal professions of accepting the Amendments and equal rights and negro suffrage, will change the current. The simple fact that the Democratic party is composed of elements that hate the amendments and all they contain is more decisive of its irresistible current than any temporizing platform trying the catchword of the hour. Besides, the suggestive fact of the times is that the hope of the Democratic party again reposes upon the South. It looks to that section now, as it did before the war, for the main pillar of its strength. Commanding the entire Rebel element, and expecting to disarm the blacks by bribery or by Ku-Klux intimidation, it counts upon those States as it chief reliance, hoping to piece out what is lacking of a national majority with scattering and disaffected States at the North. This fact will determine its policy. It will defer to the section which contains its strength, and the South will shape its action. What the sentiment of the Democratic element beyond the Potomac is has been placed beyond all question.

CHAS. EACKER was executed at Fonda, New York, on the 26th inst., for the murder of Mrs. E. Burdock. He maintained a firm demeanor throughout the proceedings. Upon the Sheriff asking him if he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed. Eacker replied in a low tone of voice: "Notwithstanding it is the sentence of the law, I am not guilty of the crime, but am willing to submit to it." After a pause of a minute, he spoke to the Sheriff in a whisper, saying he did not want a cap drawn over his head. He was told to rise, and stripping, laid his hands on the coffin. The noose was then adjusted and his limbs bound with straps. At 1 p. m., the Sheriff again spoke to Eacker, asking him if he had anything particular to say. He replied in the negative. The Sheriff then cut the cord, and Eacker was landed into eternity. He went up and then descended with a heavy thud, and swung to and fro for a few minutes, but there was no visible struggle.

THE EVENTFUL DECADE.

Ten years have passed since Sumter was stormed. This decade has uprooted Slavery and planted Freedom. The next ten years will foster or blight the fruit. There was no peace in the land while the negro was a slave; there will be no safety while the Freedman is unprotected and degraded. The only safety for him, or the nation is to make him an intelligent and virtuous man.

The American Missionary Association has been prominent in its practical sympathy for the slave, and for the self-denying and successful labors of its missionaries and teachers for the culture of Freedmen. September 3d, 1871, will be a double anniversary for this Association—the *quarter-centennial* of its existence, and the *decennial* of its work among the Freedmen.

The modern anti-slavery movement began as a *moral* conflict. The Bible was the armory, and the grand preliminary effort was to carry Christian forces against oppression; but the marshalling was tardy. So reluctant were some of the missionary and benevolent societies to become active in the struggle, that many earnest men could not conscientiously contribute to their support. Hence, as early as 1844, several missionary societies had sprung into existence as protests against slavery. Originating without concert, they were eventually merged into the American Missionary Association, on Sept 3d, 1846, at a convention held at Albany, New York.

The basis of the Association is an Evangelical, Catholic Christianity; its aim is to follow the steps of Him who came to preach the Gospel to the poor; its utterances and existence are meant to be a protest against oppression everywhere, yet its work is not mere discussion, but earnest missionary labor. It naturally turned its first efforts toward the African race; established missions in Western Africa which were effective in checking the slave trade. Freedmen are now suggested to supply the place of whites in these missions, as being better fitted to stand that climate. It has fifty-seven foreign missions, and one hundred and fifty-four home missions; the latter mostly in the slave States.

Striking coincidents marked the beginning of the Association's work among the Freedmen. It began at Fortress Monroe, where the first slave ship passed into an American river, and where the escaping slave first had the protection of the national authority. The peaceful work began amid the horrors of civil war, and the first missionary to the ex-slaves had his first meeting with them on the Association's 15th anniversary. The first interview was a touching scene. The escaped slaves were protected by the guns of the fort, but they were in great destitution. The missionary reached there Sept. 3d, 1861. The poverty of the ex-slaves demanded relief, and the missionary's appeal tapped those treasures of supplies in Northern store houses, the distribution of which has made an important branch of the missionary work. An Orphan Asylum has been established in Atlanta, Ga., and one at Wilmington, N. C.

The education of the Freedmen was a deeper and more permanent want. Their craving for knowledge [illegible] of their new life. The growth of their new life was unparalleled—there was no childhood—they were, in rapid succession, slaves, freemen, voters, officers in State and nation! It was felt that they must be educated. The Association made an appeal, and teachers and funds were forwarded to them and Christian schools planted throughout the south, in every State, principal city and town. The religious culture of the Freedmen is their profoundest need. The moral blight of slavery has done its blighting work upon them. They have pastors and churches; but too deplorably often, both have zeal without knowledge, and faith without works. The Association attempts no proselyting, but aims to prepare the people, by its Christian schools, to appreciate and demand an educated ministry and a pure church; and it sends such ministers as soon as room is prepared.

The cessation of the Freedmen's Bureau compels the Association to curtail its work, and to call upon an enlightened Christian public for aid, that the work may be resumed with increased vigor. We trust the appeal will be responded to heartily.

THE HIGH COMMISSION treaty is still under consideration in the U. S. Senate, in executive session. Present advices regarding the matter are that the treaty will be confirmed. Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, is not pleased with the treaty. On Monday 22d inst, he read a paper before the Legislative Committee on Federal Relations of that State, in which he reviews and condemns the treaty. He first criticises the settlement of the fishery question, on which he says, out of the 400,000 bbls of mackeral caught between Cape May, or the 39th parallel, and the northern extent of their limit, by our fishermen, only some 30,000 barrels were last year taken east of the State of Maine in all waters, British or otherwise. In frankness it should be stated that owing to the annoyances which our fisherman suffered, and from other special causes, that catch was smaller than usual; but it may be safely put at an average not much exceeding 30,000 barrels. During the Reciprocity Treaty and since its abrogation, when fishing under full British license, our fisherman took something less than one-fifth of their catch within the three-mile line, so that the the amount of concession by the present Treaty to us is the right of Great Britain in 5,000 barrels of mackeral, when swimming in the sea within three miles of her shores. Now as fishing is only about 15 per cent business, or in other words, as 85 per cent of the value of the fish taken consists in the use of capital employed, labor expended in taking, curing, packing, and preparing for market, it will be seen how inconsiderable is the right actually attempted to be ceded to us by the present Treaty. Its extent is, in fact, when reduced to a money value, from $5,000 to $7,000 annually only. As regards the Alabama claims, he is displeased because he finds, in neither Treaty nor Protocol, a word of censure for the British officials who gave aid to the "piratical enemy" of the United States; no apology for the delay of the law officers of the Crown; no explanation or apology for England's demand of Mason and Slidell. The Commission of Arbitration does not please him. He finds quite as much fault with the articles in regard to the claims of British subjects, claiming that it will oblige us to pay compensation for slaves taken by us during the war, and that, by being obliged to pay for cotton by which the Confederate loan was secured, we should in reality be paying the loan itself.

The General argues the various questions at great length, and his opinions — seemingly well fortified by facts and reason—are eminently worthy of respect; still, we are inclined to the opinion the treaty will be ratified.

—Since writing the above we learn the Senate has ratified the treaty without amendment—just as it came from the President and High Commission. Five amendments were offered, three being by Mr. Sumner, but they were rejected. It is known that Messrs. Corbett, Kelly, Casserly, Thurman, and Morrill of Vermont, made speeches in opposition to its ratification without amendment. Mr. Casserly's position is already known. The Oregon Senators opposed it on account of the San Juan articles. Mr. Morrill took decided exception to the fishery provisions, and Mr. Thurman was earnest in his opposition on account of what he deemed a general unsatisfactory settlement, especially in the limitations to which we submit by the new rules of neutral law. Messrs. Cameron and Morton sustained the treaty, and argued against all amendments. The Democrats opposed ratification, with the intention of making political capital.

In regard to the ratification of the treaty, *The N. Y. Tribune* says:

> A majority of the Senate approaching unanimity has ratified the treaty of Washington without amendment. There were Senators who would have preferred a different settlement of some points which are treated by the Commission.—these points were touched upon in executive session, and some of the most distinguished Senators presented their views in support of the several amendments proposed. But it was decided—and in the opinion of the *Tribune* wisely—that it was not prudent to risk the possible defeat of the measure for the sake of a problematical improvement. The work of the American Government will be at once completed by the signature of the President to the treaty, and the ratification by the Queen of Great Britain will speedily follow. It is to be hoped that the sober second thought of our Northern neighbors will induce them to accept the accomplished fact, and to pass the requisite legislation to carry the provisions of the treaty into effect. The most cheering and beneficent work of modern diplomacy may now be looked upon as accomplished, and the conduct of both nations, both Governments and, with most inconsiderable exceptions, the Senate and the Press of our country, has been of a character which proves how practicable a matter is Peace on Earth to men of good-will.

HERE AND THERE.

—A bridge over the canal in Cleveland broke down on Tuesday, of last week, and a man driving across at the time received fatal injuries.

—On Wednesday last an oil train backed into an engine standing on the track of the Athens and Schenectady Railroad, at Athens N. Y. setting the oil on fire, and one car loaded with petroleum and sixty empty freight cars were totally destroyed.

—In the case of David Montgomery on trial at Rochester, N. Y., for the murder of his wife in November last, the jury brought a verdict of murder in the first degree. The defense was insanity.

—While Mrs. Margaret Baker, of Lowell, Ohio, an old lady of about sixty, was reading by a [illegible] accidentally hit it with her arm, and turned it over on her lap. Her clothes ignited and burned her so badly that she died in a few hours.

—A motion for a new trial of the Kellogg divorce case in New York, on the ground of newly discovered evidence proving adultery between Mrs. Kellogg and her nephew Jas. Fuller, was argued before Judge Gilbert, of the Kings county Supreme Court, on Wednesday last.

—The Woman's Journal under Mr. Higginson and the Woodhull & Claflin Weekly, under Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews, are having a regular prize fight without an umpire or referee. In the meantime Mrs. Swisshelm has another branch of the woman's rights subject and has nothing to do with either Higginson or Andrews.

—On the person of James Reilly, alias Orland Valentine, arrested as a pick-pocket and held for examination in New York city, were found a contract and a number of letters, showing that Reilly had engaged with a man to send from that city each week to Connecticut five young girls, who on arrival there were to be placed in houses of prostitution.

—The Government printers at Washington having become endowed of a feeling of veneration for the founder of their art in America, have asked permission of Mr. Clapp to place a bronze bust of. Benjamin Franklin on the new extension of the Government Printing Office, and Mr. Clapp has endorsed their proposed movement. It is thought an elegant bust will be procured—one that the printers of Washington will be proud to exhibit to their friends.

—The editor of the Savannah, (Ga.) *Republican* publishes the result of careful observation and much inquiry regarding the crops, in the course of a recent hasty trip through the States of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. He concludes by saying that, upon a survey of the whole field, so far as he has been able to compass it, he is convinced of two things, viz: that the crop of cotton will fall far short of that of last year, and the crop of corn be among the largest ever raised in the cotton States.

—On Friday, the 19th inst., a little boy about a year and a half old, a son of Frederick Steck, the miller at Mount Hope Mills, Cumberland county, fell into the mill race and was drowned. The child wandered away from the house of Mr. Steck, which is close to the race, about noon, and was shortly missed by his parents. Search was soon made, and to the horror and distress of his parents the lifeless body was found in the race.

—Wednesday night between 9 and 10 o'clock Theodore Lyman hung himself in the jail at Canton, O. He was arrested a short time ago for burglary. There were three others in the jail at the time, and a short time previous they had been talking to him. He fastened a sheet to the ceiling and said he would show them "a little Huffman," naming a man who hung himself sometime ago. They left him a few moments, thinking nothing of what he said, but when they returned found him dead.

—The little mining town of Auburn, California has a tantalizing mystery. During the last eighteen months various Chinamen have brought into the village and sold chunks of pure gold, varying in value from $10 to $200, which seems to have been roughly chopped off from a solid mass. Where they come from nobody knows, but their character indicates that the Chinamen have found somewhere a pretty considerable mass of pure material, from which they work off chunks from time to time.

—The New York *World* relates that the "genlous and loving wife of a certain literateur found that her husband's chest was rapidly falling away, and bade fair to become consumptively inclined, because while writing the said chest pressed too much upon the abdominal region. So she bought a corset and in spite of all resistance fastened it upon him, drawing it tighter every day, till at last its ends met behind. She made him work in this strait jacket, and now he rises up and calls her blessed beyond woman."

—A Deputy Sheriff of Memphis arrested a little negro last week on a charge of theft. The *Ledger* says the little vagabond looked up impudently into the face of the officer and said: I'll bet you twenty dollars you are mistaken in your man; will you put the stamps up?" The indignant deputy ordered him to be silent, and replied: "If it wasn't for sixteen Constitutional amendments hanging over you, I'd kick you down stairs." The case turned out to be one of mistaken identity, and the youthful speculator departed. The sheriff doesn't want his name published.

—Tom Quinlan, who has of late been serving out a sentence in the Illinois Penitentiary, at Joliet, for till-tapping at Chicago, attacked and killed the prison guard, who was assorting him and a party of other prisoners to their work, on Friday afternoon last. Quinlan first stabbed the guard twice with his pocket knife, and then took his revolver away and shot him with it, causing death almost instantly. The prisoner then made his escape, and up to the latest advices had not been recaptured.

—A party of gentlemen from Pittsburgh purchased the Big Springs property on the Westmoreland side of the Laurel Hill mountains, and are now making preparations, building dams, &c., for the propagation of trout.—This spring is one of the largest and finest in the State, and has been pronounced by our most experienced men in fish culture, as one of the best places for carrying on that business to be found. These gentlemen will also erect a large hotel at or near the old tavern stand by the springs as a pleasure resort for city people. They have issued circulars warning all persons against fishing on their premises.

—Accounts from the African diamond fields are very flattering to those now in possession of "finds." During March the Cawoods Hope diggings turned out upwards of $175,000 worth of diamonds of rare qualities. The precious stones found here are said to equal any found in the world. One stone weighing 106 karate has been found, while large numbers ranging from 5 to 94 karats are reported. The work of getting them is spoken of as being very laborious, and about 50 per cent. of all adventurers who go to the diggings die in a very short time of fatigue, while many become discouraged and relinquish [illegible] diamond digging in a lottery, and few are the lucky ones.

A Startling Fact Bearing on the Policy of Exempting Certain Property From Taxation.

We have deemed it proper, on several occasions in these columns, to refer to and disapprove the mistaken policy of exempting certain property or interests from taxation. From year to year, gradually though secretly, this policy has been pursued, until we now have a startling revelation from Attorney Brewster on the subject, which we have no doubt will yet result in an inquiry that will excite alarm among those who favor a fair and equitable distribution of the burdens of government among all classes and interests. In the course of an argument of a very important case, heard by the Supreme Court, the Attorney General stated that in the city of Philadelphia, more than $40,000,000 worth of property, taxable under the general and local laws, is now exempt from all taxation by force of special laws. Here is a startling fact, which only partially exhibits the full effects of this system of legislation. No doubt whatever that at least $40,000,000 additional exemption has been secured for property outside of Philadelphia, so that there is not less than $80,000,000 investment in property of different description in the State of Pennsylvania which pays no tax. The great bulk of this property is held by corporations and individuals which can well afford to pay towards the support of the government, and yet by some means, while other interest and men cheerfully and patriotically pay their taxes, we have this favored class of exemptionists. The policy is as nefarious as it is infamous. No property should be exempt. Here is another question for constitutional reform. Let the people think of it.—*State Journal.*

How Pennsylvania Politics are Regarded Abroad.

The following from the New York *Evening Post*, indicates how the politicians and people of this State are regarded abroad. It is very certain that heretofore very strong and corrupt influences have guided the initial movements in both parties in Pennsylvania. Corrupt men, with no convictions as to principle, and no desire but to plunder and secure their own personal advancement, have had too much to do with our politics. So far as we are concerned, at least so far as the writer of this paragraph is concerned, we have deemed it our duty heretofore, and will, God's aid we will continue hereafter, in defiance of man or men, while he has opportunity and means to expose and denounce all such wrongs, that the Republican party may be made pure and powerful for good. Here is what the *Post* says of the politicians of the Keystone State:

"The politicians of Pennsylvania, more than of any other State, fail to represent either national party upon national issues. The demands of their constituents or of the country at large, are considered only as vexatious questions, to be disposed of as easily as possible. Behind them there is a more powerful body than the people the monopolists, who refuse to allow either party to improve the revenue system, to favor civil service reform, to abolish the subsidy business, or to adopt a definite policy of retrenchment. The combined abuses to which Congress committed the country under the pressure of apparent necessity, and which it has so long continued, are plainly demanded to sustain the monopolists. On all these questions the politicians of Pennsylvania are united against the people of the country; so far as any real national policy is concerned, they might as well form only one party."

—Truer words were never uttered in any quarter.—*State Journal.*

THE FRENCH CIVIL WAR.

Dispatches from Versailles to the 24th says.—"This has been a terrible day for Paris. The city is burning in many places and the destruction of a great part of the central and eastern districts seems inevitable. The Communists still hold all the district between Place Vendome, the Tuileries and Belleville. The troops are mowed down by fire from the windows, barricades and mitrailleuses, but steadily gain ground. The slaughter is awful."

The government troops dislodged the federalists from the Faubourg Germain and elsewhere and are continuing their victorious [illegible]. It is thought the federalists, [illegible] attempt to escape towards Bellevue and Puntin. Crowds of repulsive looking men destitute of uniforms and in rags were taken prisoners.

Great fires are raging in Paris in all directions. The Tuileries has been entirely burned down. It is hoped the galleries of the Louvre may be saved.

A dispatch from St. Dennis, dated 25th inst. says: After a brief lull, fighting in Paris recommenced yesterday, continuing all night. The troops of Generals Douai and Vinoy surrounded the Tuileries, Louvre and place Vendome. Desperate fighting followed, the federals disputing every inch of ground. At daylight these positions still remained in the hands of the federals. The Tuileries was seriously damaged by shells. A combined assault by all the troops is now going on. The Versailles Fire Brigade has gone to Paris, and Theirs has gone to superintend the operations. There is every symptom that the fire was caused by petroleum. There are reasons to fear that the Palace Royale, Hotel de Ville and other State edifices had been prepared by the Communists for destruction by fire.

Another Paris correspondent describes the burning of the Tuileries; another that of the Hotel De Ville, and the dreadful scenes accompanying them. The Austrian Embassy, the property of the Empress Eugenie, was also burned. Caisse Des Consignation is reported destroyed; likewise the Spanish embassy. Departure from Paris is impossible, and circulation through the city difficult and dangerous. The loss of the Versailliist troops is small, and two hundred prisoners have been taken to Versailles. It is reported that Billoray was shot immediately after he was taken. The Versailliists are sending firemen to the city from towns within a radius of twenty miles.

Later.—A correspondent telegraphed from Versailles last night that Paris is being burnt to the ground. The mad and frenzied insurgents deliberately fired the Louvre, the Tuileries, Cour des Comptes, the Hotel de Ville, the Ministry of Finance, the Churches, and every public building in the city. The conflagration is rapidly extending. The correspondent tried to enter Paris, but found it impossible. In watching the fire he noticed a tremendous increase, and more than a third of the city, he says, will be burned to-night. Another correspondent from Versailles telegraphs that the insurgents were beaten everywhere except at Bellville, Montrouge and Antoine. The chiefs all skedaddled. Delescluse is a prisoner, and Dombrowski is a prisoner of the Prussings. Thiers announces that all the Nationals will be disarmed immediately. A letter from Paris says the Versailliists are masters, and the city is in ashes.

VERSAILLES, May 25.—Thiers has to-day issued a circular of information to the provinces as follows: We are masters of Paris, except a small portion which will be occupied to-day. The Louvre has been saved. The Hotel of the Minister of Finance has been partially burned, and the Tuileries, and the Palais Du Quai D'Orsay, in which the Council of State holds its session are destroyed. We have already 12,000 prisoners and shall have 20,000. The soil of Paris is strewn with the insurgents corpses. Our loss is [illegible] We [illegible] soon be satisfied, and France be happy in the midst of her misfortunes.

OUTSIDE PARIS, May 26.—The cannonade against the insurgent's position at Belleville has been vigorously resumed. Terrible fires are raging inside of Paris. The Northern Railroad has been repaired, but entrance to the city is refused.

The following named public buildings have been destroyed; Palais of Tuileries, Ministry of Finance, Prefecture of Police, Court of Accounts, Palais of Legion of Honor, the Barracks on the Quay D'Orsay, Hotel and Mont de Ricte.

The Government troops have captured the Mazais prison and the Lyons and Orleans railway stations. The hostages held by the Insurgents in Mabais had been transferred to the prison of Roquette. The Insurgents have evacuated and blown up the fort De Ivry.

VERSAILLES, Sunday Noon.—The insurgents yesterday shot the Archbishop of Paris, Abbe Duquerre and sixty-two other hostages remaining in their possession. The troops had previously captured La Rouquette and saved one hundred and sixty-nine hostages detained there.

A dispatch from St. Denis Friday night says there are still terrible conflagrations in Paris, the flames of which rise to a great height and illuminate the country for miles around. All human aid seems valueless, and the only chance of saving much more valuable property from destruction rests in the hope that the night will remain calm. The slaughter of the insurgents has been frightful, and the Versailliists, since Tuesday, have been killing all prisoners, taken. It is calculated that there are nearly fifty thousand dead bodies in the houses and cellars of Paris, many of those of women and children. The women, it is said have been fearfully furious during the recent fighting in the French capital.

VERSAILLES, Sunday *evening.*—The insurrection is completely suppressed, not one band of insurgents is left. A great number of prisoners were taken.

Singular Accident.

The *Lehigh Valley* (Allentown, Pa.,) *News* says: A singular and most extraordinary accident occurred on Monday evening last, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Ida Wittman, and the serious and perhaps fatal injury of her five children. It appears that Mrs. Wittman went to the barn for the purpose of setting a hen, and, as is the custom of some farmers, she desired to mark the eggs. Accordingly she returned to the house and asked her husband where he had put the pencil used for that purpose.

He told her she would find it on a certain shelf in the barn, and she returned for it, followed by her two little children. On the farm is a stone quarry, and blasting powder is of course used. A can containing powder was on the shelf on which the pencil lay, and also some matches. The unfortunate woman in reaching for the pencil, knocked down the can and the matches. The matches ignited and an explosion ensued, burning both mother and children terribly. On Tuesday Mrs. Wittman suffered terribly, but before her death, which took place on Wednesday, her agonizing pain was over. One of the children is in a very precarious condition.

—During a storm last week in Lancaster county, the lightning struck Peter Ebersole's barn, in Conoy township, completely destroying that and a large crop of hay and grain, besides several valuable agricultural implements; also, a large sty full of pigs. Then it struck and destroyed a barn, with its contents, belonging to Abraham Andrews, in Donegal township. Besides these, a tenant house belonging to a Mr. Herr was destroyed.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1871.

WEATHER.

The weather is no longer out of season. Yesterday and to day, as yet, are the two hottest days of the season. Summer suits are being put on at a fast rate, and in consequence the people on the streets present a lighter appearance.

SOUTHERN ARRIVALS.

Already, by railroad and boat, people from the extreme Southern States are arriving in Washington "en route" to the Northern summer resorts. The numbers of arrival will be increased for two months to come. Washington is a kind of a half-way house to them and they really tarry a few days, visiting Congress, when in session, and the public buildings and other places of interest.

THE PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED.

The President is the recipient of telegrams and letters from people in different parts of the country, congratulating him first on the Washington treaty itself, and second, on its ratification without any amendment.

CAPTAIN HALL.

The steamer Polaris, the vessel in which Capt. Hall the great Arctic explorer is soon to depart for the Arctic regions, is nearly completed. President Grant and members of the Cabinet, by invitation of Capt. Hall will visit it next week.

LETTER FROM GEN. SPINNER.

The Assistant Treasurer of the United States has just received a letter from General Spinner, Treasurer. The letter is dated "B. & N. A. Steamship Packet, at sea, lat. 50.26, long. 20.23, Thursday May 21, 1871."

The General commences by saying "stick a pin on the map as above and you will see where we are at sea. After eight days of very rough weather we are now within about four hundred and fifty miles of Queenstown, where we have made up our minds to end our sea voyage, I, the ladies, who constitute three-fourths of the vote, have so decided me. I have been on deck the first passenger every morning. All of us are anxious to tread the green bogs of Old Ireland and to kiss the 'blarney stone.'" We intend to visit Cork, Limerick, Dublin, and then by the Lakes of Killarney to Belfast. From there we shall probably visit Glasgow, Edenburgh, and the places of historic interest in Scotland and England." The remainder of the letter is devoted to personal matter.

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

This influential organization held an effective session in the Congregational church last evening. Near the close of the meeting, the entering of the National Flags of England and the United States, called forth eloquent words and rousing cheers. As the thought was that happily expressed that these flags ought never again be borne in conflict one against the other, cheer after cheer burst forth, many rising and vigorously waiving their handkerchiefs. When another thought was immediately added, namely, the desire that the combined energies of the two nations might continuously aid in the glorious work of Christian civilization. The endorsement of the thrust was appropriately expressed in a more subdued manner, yet with no abatement of earnestness, bearing with it the fervent prayer, "O Lord, may it thus be."

THE ELECTION IN THE DISTRICT AND ITS LESSONS—AND ITS FRUITS.

The political world at Washington moves along, to all appearances, in the same old groove. You might walk for a day within our capacious limits, and not find a single case of apostacy from the "simon pure" Republican faith, and from the fervent observations everywhere heard, you would imagine there is not likely to be before the final crack of doom.

The Republican party is now established on such a firm basis, has taken such a strong hold upon the prevailing sentiment of all classes of people, the justice of its principles is so apparent to the commonest understanding, and the application of its faith to the living issues of the day, has been attended with such blessed results that it can withstand any ordinary amount of speculation and honest difference of sentiment, without imminent danger of disintegration and defeat.

There is a certain aptitude in its framework, and such a moral magnetism in the history of its life and the record of its actions, that nothing less than some terrible political convulsion could disturb the equilibrium of its organic forces, or limit the sphere of its exalted influence for good.

How long has the Democracy been experiencing the sidereal tendency of its striving to force upon it issues of doubtful conclusion, and problems whose solutions involved the unity of the different complexions, both of skin and of opinion, in the active working ranks of the party organization. They are now compelled to say that the re-election for territorial officers, was the fairest one ever held in the District of Columbia, and that their defeat, which was certain from the outstart, was made the more lamentably signal and disastrous, from the very fact that their whole effort was made to fall upon issues which had no vital connection with the campaign and were of paramount interest to neither party, in fact, were looked upon in the light of very doubtful expediency by those apparently most interested. I refer to the question of mixed schools in the District of Columbia. Whether it would be wise legislation by Congress—having exclusive jurisdiction—to enforce upon the people of Washington city, *nolens volens*, a system of mixed schools, or whether it would not be wiser and better to leave the matter alone to the citizens, to be determined among themselves, as to its expediency and general adaptation to the common interest, in a well ordered and judicious system of education. And this is a question which will be tested throughout the Union by the same standard which prevailed in our councils and governed our votes.

Virginia, the mother of Presidents, and the vanguard in the more primitive civilization of the country, raised the Babylonian cry, and it is answered by the establishment of two thousand free schools within her limits, and having thus tasted of the more advanced literature of a more republican age desires to drink deeper. "What a *river*, was there my countrymen!" The whipping-post, which less than a decade since, marked the barbarism of a boasted freedom in a free country, is to-day apparently so far back in the benighted regions of the past, that it seems but to index at once the exodus of barbarism and the genesis of mercy in the evolutions of humanity. Where ignorance was once the assumed safeguard of society, and oppression the fruitful source of power, the schoolmaster is now abroad, and the potential elements of a general and well ordered education are permeating through all classes of people and its benign influences are building up an aristocracy of *mind*, which must, in the logic of events supplant the long exploded and lily tolerated aristocracy of blood, the besotted offspring of Kings, and the worst foe to national progress.

What, but the unselfish and humanitarian element of the Republican party is the potential author of these mighty strides towards the evangelism of the age? The victories of peace are hardly a kin to those of war; for the absence of heated blood, and consequent want of revenge exalts them over the bloody exegesis of the sword, and links them with the more important exigencies of the higher spheres of life. The triumphs of are the very antithesis of war; for we see through a cordon of bayonets darkly, but in the light of peaceful diplomacy we see face to face, and in both we illustrate ourselves as a party, that we are sustained by the verdict of a common humanity, and rewarded by the blessings of a better secured and more substantial Americanism.

It is said that war legislates, and in nothing is the fact more apparent than in the visible and actual decline of the Democratic party. The boom of the first gun at Sumter decreed its downfall, and in the exultant day at Appomattox its sad and honorable prestige went down like Dagon before the Ark. It had challenged the verdict of the American people, and received its just condemnation. And now, after it has survived the terrible peradventures of four long years of bloody war—after it has withstood the bullets of its enemy in front, and the ballots of its more insidious, cowardly and detestable enemy in the rear, what potential prophet of evil shall predict the divorcement of the Republican party from the love and affection of the loyal people of the Union? shall it be said that while, war legislated our old and bitter antagonist into disbonor, and turned all its proud history into contempt and ridicule, in the piping times of peace we wasted our strength and energy in fruitless quarrels and personal animosities until victory was impossible, and defeat accepted with that passive indifference with which the hardened convict meets the righteous verdict of his peers in a Court of impartial justice? God forbid that the day should ever come; but upon the well tested principle that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is it not better that in this, our day of merciful visitation, we overlook the little ills that somewhat disturb our harmony, than give encouragement to those egregious national evils which would be the sure followers of our downfall. I have said before, that nothing but some terrible political convulsion could effect our dissolution; but it is, perhaps, more proper to say that our worst enemy is our own passive indifference; that while the opposition under disguised forms and galvanized life and energy is struggling to acquire its lost ascendancy—piling Ossa upon Pillon to reach the citadel of our strength, our only safety is in united intelligent action, combatting with energy their evil schemes, and organizing our forces to maintain at all hazards "Liberty with laws, and government without oppression."

CHIEL.

TERRIBLE MINE FIRE!!

A dispatch from Pittston, Pa, dated May 28th say a terrible fire occurred in a coal mine of that place, caused by spontaneous combustion from the friction of the woodwork of the main hoisting shaft. All the men in the mine, thirty-eight in number, have been brought up, eighteen dead. At half-past twelve last night the people succeeded in effecting an entrance into the bottom of the shaft, and brought to the surface Andrew Morgan. They also found Hiram Curtiss lying with his face in the water. At 12:45 they sent up word that the men had barricaded themselves in, and sent up a cage for more men and tools.

Martin Cox a miner taken out of the pit makes the following statement: We went in at 7 a. m. My brother Robert cut through from one air way to another and turned on the gas and six miners came out with him. Before their shaft was up the air was so bad they couldn't work at all. This was about fifteen minutes before 4 and seven miners came up to the top 5 minutes before the fire was discovered. The first intimation we had of the fire was a sound through the mine as if there was an explosion. Joseph English, a miner, said, "Is that fire?" We were then working about fifty yards from the bottom of the shaft, on the west side. I then ran to the bottom of the shaft and saw fire coming down. I now ran back and told my comrades "we are all lost, the shaft is on fire." We were seven in all. We then ran to the foot of the shaft, and the burning timbers were coming down. We threw on water and put out the fire, and the smoke became so intense that we were nearly suffocated. Dense volumes came down the shaft and filled the place. We then ran over to the west side, in the direction of the river bridge, down the slope, and got in at the door, with eleven others, making eighteen in all. In that place the smoke came in upon us so badly that we gathered up a gob of fine stuff from the track and plastered up the cracks of the door and also stuffed coals in the holes, which stopped the smoke for some time. We now had time for thought and reflection. No one expected to see daylight, and said this was a second Avondale. We sang hymns and prayed, calling upon God in his mercy to save us, as we all felt doomed beyond human aid. We ran back and forth through the gangways for fresh air. At 3:15 p. m., Patrick Farley fell, groaned twice and was found dead, when the men came in the place after the fire. I then went over to the west side for my coat to help to stop out the smoke as we would all be suffocated very soon. The men then passed me carrying back their comrades, who were dying in their arms. More men outside the doors were crying out in distress and anger, calling upon God for safety and succor. None expected to come out alive. The mules were kicking and neighing. A boy told his father with horrible crying, "We will come out safe, and if we must die, let us die like men." Father and son both came out alive at 7:30 p. m. I became insensible and remained so until I was brought out by my brother Robert, about five o'clock Sunday morning.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.—A Gentleman Agent wanted in this county to procure Insurances for a First Class Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Inquire at this office. may31:1m

THOMPSON & STROUSE,
Nos. 113 & 115 North Eighth St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Beg to inform the Trade that they have on hand a complete line of black and colored gros grain, bonnet and lapel ribbons, in all widths, and desirable shades, of their own importation.—Also, a well selected stock of French, German and Domestic Flowers, Straw Goods, and all other articles pertaining to the Millinery line. Orders promptly attended to. may31:2m

BANKING-HOUSE.
THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

THOS. M'CREERY, *Cashier.*
J. F. DRAVO.....J. S. ANGEL.
J. H. M'CREERY.

Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. [may19:1

Reduced Prices!

Speyerer & Sons

Have just Returned from the East

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

Bought at the

Lowest Cash Prices,

And will sell some Goods

AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR!

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rope, Oeum, Packing Yarn, Iron, Nails, Paints, White Lead, Oil, Putty, Queenswaro, Willow-ware, Flour, Feed, Grain and Bacon, a variety of Prints, Muslins, Tickings, Delains, Checks, Alpacas, Jeans, Dimms, Crash and Hosery; also, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Carbon Oil, 200 *bbls. of the Celebrated Canton City* AND NEW CREEK FLOUR,

Just arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,

At Pittsburg Prices.

200 Kegs Wheeling Nails:

ONE CAR WHITE LIME:

Land Plaster, and Akron Cement;

A Large Stock of

White Lead and Paints.

A very superior quality of Strumz & Wetzel's Soaps; and a lot of Carbon Oil

Just Arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO, PURE CATAWBA, ISABELLA

—and—

Concord Wines,

Of our own vintage, for Medicinal and Sacramental Purposes, are highly Recommended by those who have used them.

They are also Agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER,

And Pitt. Nat. Plow Co's. Plows.

Thanking the Public for their past patronage

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., May 31st 1871.
Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 col—10 lines	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
1 square, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
2 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
3 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	40 00
1 column,	20 00	30 00	35 00	50 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.
☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL, 40 Park Row, N. York, AND
S. M. PETTENGILL & Co, 37 Park Row, New York, are the sole agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

State of the Thermometer

for the week ending May 27th, 1871.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
May 22	57 deg.	82 deg.	85 deg
" 23	63 deg.	75 deg.	57 deg.
" 24	55 deg.	70 deg.	55 deg
" 24	55 deg.	75 deg.	52 deg
" 25	65 deg.	85 deg.	71 deg
" 26	75 deg.	83 deg.	69 deg
" 27	60 deg.	82 deg.	69 deg

R. T. TAYLOR.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 6.46 a. m.; Accommodation and Express (through to Bellair,) 6.15 p. m.

Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Anchorage Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.03 a.m.; Enon accom. 7.10 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10, p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 5.13 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.27 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Chicago exp. 10.35 a. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m.; Erie mail 2.45 p. m.; Chicago exp. 6.02 p. m.; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago exp. 4.15 a. m.; Chicago exp. 4.35 a. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 9.55 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.55 p. m.; New Castle accom. 4.30 p. m.; Erie exp. 6.43 p. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 7.46

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notices—Hugo Andriessen.
Special Notices—Speyerer & Sons.
Special Notice—George Hann.
Agents Wanted—Elliott Thomas.
Flowers, &c.—Friedberger & Strouse.
Agricultural Notice—School Board Assn's.
Special Notice—H. T. Taylor.

Agricultural.—There will be a meeting of the Officers and Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society at the Sheriff's office on the 10th day of June at 2 o'clock p. m.

THOMAS O. ASHMUTT, *Sec'y.*

Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water, flavored with pure Fresh Syrups, at Hugo Andriessen's, Beaver Drug Store.

The Pittsburgh *Evening Chronicle*, comes to us in an entire new dress. Its typographical appearance presents an pleasing an aspect to the eye, as the soundness of its editorials and the good taste of its selections, is gratifying to the intellect. We are happy to note this evidence of the prosperity of its publishers. Long life and usefulness is desired for the *Chronicle*.

R. STEINFELD'S Clothing Store is always patronized by the best class of customers, as they well know there is no other place in this county where goods are sold cheaper, and where a better selection of ready made clothing, cassimeres and vestings is found, than at his store, Broadway, New Brighton.

FRESH CONFECTS!—Chicago Cakes, Cream Buiscuits, Ginger Snaps, French Jumbles, New Crop Cocoanuts, Dates, Citron, Lemon and Candied Orange, at the Beaver Drug Store.

Mr. David Marquis, of New Brighton, called upon us last Saturday, and renewed his subscription to THE ARGUS, which he has taken ever since it issued the first number in 1818. He is in his eightieth year, hale and vigorous; looks as if he might last for twenty years yet, and we hope he will. He immigrated to this county in the year 1813; and has resided here ever since. He was married in 1813. It is gratifying and encouraging to take these octogenarians by the hand, and have their approval of our editorial efforts as a publisher. There are several of this class on our list. May their declining years be prolonged and happy.

THE cheapest line of goods is offered this season at M. Schiff's. Summer dress goods at 15 cents; Mohair dress goods at 30 cents; Summer Plaid at 25 cents; Piques at 35 cents; Victoria Lawn, Nansook, Swiss, Jaconets, at extra low figures. The best assortment in Beaver county in Embroidered Edgings and Inserting, as well as all kinds of Laces, Gimp, and all colors in Fringes. Great reduction in prices of Ribbons, at his store, Broadway, New Brighton.

The Wellsburg *News* thus speaks of the wool market in that county: "It is rather too early in the season to form anything like a definite idea of what the ruling prices will be for wool. In Brooke county but little has been brought to market. Our farmers have not completed their shearing. Sales of a few thousand pounds have been made at forty-five cents. Holders, however, are unwilling to sell at these figures. About two weeks will elapse before prices will assume what may be termed ruling rates. There are some excellent clips to be disposed of."

ONE car load Canton City Mill Flour; one car load Etna and New Creek Mills flour and a lot of feed, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at Speyerer & Sons, Rochester.

You cannot take up a paper but what you see a notice of some poor fellow who is not able to take his home paper, relating a box of saw dust at the expense of from $50 to $200. It is not the person who takes a paper that lates at such a rate, but the man who thinks so much of the almighty dollar that he can't afford to give the printer his support.

A car of fresh Cleveland Lime just received and for sale wholesale and retail at Speyerer & Sons, Rochester.

Theodore Lannan committed suicide in the Canton jail on last Thursday morning by hanging himself. He was incarcerated for burglary.

Wm. G. Johnston & Co., Book and Job Printers, Stationers and Blank Book Makers, 57 and 59 Wood street, Pittsburgh, have their card in our paper. We take pleasure in directing attention to this firm, some of whom have been engaged in the job printing and book business from a very early period in the history of Pittsburgh; and always as a first class establishment. Their blank books, for superior excellence in paper, lettering, ruling and binding, are of high repute in almost every county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. Our Commissioners would do well, should they be in need of dockets, to call on this establishment.

ONE hundred kegs Wheeling Nails just received and for sale wholesale and retail, at Speyerer & Sons, Rochester.

A Shooting affair came off, on Monday of last week, at Youngstown, Ohio. James Ryan loaded his gun and said he was going down street to shoot Chauncy Andrews, and shortly after leaving the house it was found that he had shot Wm. S. Parmalee, his brother-in-law, through the body. Mr. P's. recovery was doubtful when our informant last heard from him. An old grudge the cause.

The Wellsville *Union*, of last week, says that the dwelling house of Wm. O. Fraser, in Madison township, caught fire, on Saturday night last, from sparks from the kitchen chimney, and was entirely destroyed, together with the household furniture, clothing, and in fact everything the house contained. Mr. Fraser was in Wellsville at the time, and knew nothing of the fire until he went home and found everything in ruins.—The house was a two story frame, and raised at about $2,500. The chimneys had all been repaired in the fall, and were supposed to be safe. No insurance.

MILLINERY GOODS.—Go to Mrs. Bence for them, a good stock and the cheapest. may24;3w.

Local Improvements.—Our old friend Thos. McKinley, esq., has recently made some improvements on his property in this place, which add largely to its value and general appearance. A new coat of paint, for the residence, snugly finished room for a saddler's shop, and a number of carriage houses are among the most noticeable improvements referred to. Mr. M., is imbued with the spirit of progress, and deserves the patronage which is so liberally bestowed upon him.

☞ More than one hundred thousand persons annually die in this country from Consumption, which is but the child of Catarrh. $500 is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and get it by mail. A pamphlet free.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—On and after May 6th and until the 1st of September the County Commissioners, will meet only on Saturday of each week, at their office in Beaver. JOHN M'GOUN, *Clerk.* ma3;tf]

About noon, on Wednesday last, a house on State street, Erie, took fire, and the flames spread rapidly. The valuable elevator of Mr. Crouse was destroyed. The office of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company was also destroyed by the fire. The loss apart from the elevator will amount to over $20,000. The elevator was a first-class concern, and was insured to within $10,000 of its value.

On Saturday afternoon last, the residence of Mr. George Lowry, near Clarksville, Mercer Co., was burned. When discovered the upper part of the building was in flames. A part of the goods on the first floor was saved. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed it caught from sparks falling on the roof.

Attempted Robbery.—On Wednesday evening last, about dark two men entered the house of Mr. Hugh Montgomery one-fourth mile west of Brookfield, Ohio, and when Mr. M. arose to offer them seats, one of them struck him on the head with a "billy" producing an ugly wound, but failed to disable him, when he clinched the scoundrel, and with the assistance of his wife and son about fourteen years old, succeeded in routing both the robbers. Robbery was undoubtedly their object, but failed in their attempt. We have heard of no arrests being made up to the present time.

LACE COLLARS, Kid Gloves, Embroidery, Trimmings, &c., at Mrs. Bence's; new stock and very cheap, give me a call. Next door to U. P. Seminary, Beaver. [may24;3w.

Among the postal changes recently made in this State, we note the appointment of William D. Fisher as postmaster at Freedom, this county, *vice* W. W. Korr, resigned.

HATS AND BONNETS, of all the latest styles at Mrs. Bence's, next door to U. P. Seminary, Beaver. [may24;3w.

The small pox is said to have been completely eradicated from the borough of Enon Valley; public schools have been re-opened, and religious worship resumed on Sabbaths. We are glad to learn these facts.

Go to Mrs. Bence for a stylish and cheap, Ladies Hat or Bonnet; one door below the U. P. Seminary, Beaver. [may24;3w

Sad Accident.—On Tuesday of last week, Mr. Joseph Bryson, formerly of New Castle, was killed at Sharpsburg, Mercer Co., where he was employed in the Iron Works. He was on a coal train between two cars, when the train suddenly stopped, causing a collision which crushed and killed him. He was a young man of promise, and his loss is a great grievance to his sorrowing friends.

Fires.—On Wednesday night of last week the new school building at Wheatland, Mercer Co., was discovered to be on fire, by Mr. Lewis, manager of the rolling-mill. The alarm was at once given, and the fire extinguished after the partition between the rooms, part of the ceiling and several desks were burned. On Friday night the large stable of Wood's Sons & Co., of Wheatland, was burned to the ground. Both these fires are supposed to be the work of some incendiary, who fired them through petty malice, or desire to plunder, during the excitement.

The Indiana *Progress* says: at the raising of Wm. Wallace's barn, in Washinton township, on Wednesday last, a terrible accident occurred by the fall of the barn. The barn was raised to the square, when it swung for the want of bracing, the whole structure fell to the ground, severely injuring Sydney Marin esq., Capt. John Marlin, Samuel Fleming, Adam Kettering, John McCasland and several others.

Painful Accident.—On last Saturday Mrs. Edward Hoops, wife of the cashier of the National Bank of New Brighton, was thrown from her carriage, and one of her legs broken below the knee. Her injury is a very painful one, but her complete restoration is confidently expected.

Auditor Nominated. — At the County Convention on last Monday it was announced that a vacancy existed in the Board of county Auditors in consequence of the removal from the county of W. H. Lukens, one of the Board, whereupon Clark A. Hunter of Ohio township was nominated to fill the vacancy.

Removal of U. S. License.—The United States license has been taken off the following lines of business: Apothecaries, architects, assayers, auctioneers, boats, barges, etc., bowling alleys, billiard tables, all kinds of brokers, including stock dealers, builders and contractors, butchers, claim agents, circuses, confectioners, conveyances, retail dealers, wholesale dealers, whose annual sales are not over $60,000, dentists, eating houses, exhibitions not otherwise provided for, express carriers and agents, gift enterprises, grinders of coffee and spices, horse dealers, hotels, insurance agents, intelligence office keepers, jugglers, livery stable-keepers, lottery ticket dealers, manufacturers, miners, patent agents, peddlers, photographers, plumbers and gas fitters, physicians and surgeons, real estate agents, theatres museums, concert halls, stallions and jacks.

For the Beaver Argus.

EDITOR ARGUS:—Ripe Strawberries again; delicious, juicy and sweet companions of the hot suns of June; the first and best of all small fruits, "one of God's rare gifts to fallen man." Mr. Engle of Brighton township has them for sale as usual; "look out for the wagon" for your daily supply. They are good at dinner, nice for tea, and make splendid pies. All orders for berries from him will be promptly filled. Sabbath Schools and other social Society Festivals will be supplyed at 10 per cent. off the retail price. Also he has good wine for sale from the pure juice of the grape suitable for Sacramental or Medicinal purposes. my31-1w

DECORATION DAY.

WAR RHOMEY.

We gather flowers to strew above my dead,
When shoots the stem and spreads the vine
To crown the ever glorious shrine
Of our soldier dead.

With hallowed thoughts and remembrance deep
With grateful hearts and starting tear,
We come to decorate the lowly bier,
Of our soldier dead.

Call it holy ground where they calmly lie
And serenely sleep 'neath the azure sky,
It was a noble cause in which to die.
Our soldier dead.

Then tread the walks with pious care.
With flowers sweet and cedar's rare,
Then deck the lowly hillocks fair,
Of our soldier dead.

Their untimely fate seemed cold and hard,
With hands and tongues let us accord
To their stern valor all reward,
Our soldier dead.

The coming glorious day will yet require,
The gallant ones who suffered for the right,
Who braved the league of Wrong and Might,
Our soldier dead.

The solemn cavern of the ocean's mind,
The turbid rivers that divide the land,
Engulph lost ones of the patriot band,
Our soldier dead.

The woods, the brakes and meadows green,
Where rolled the war, for age shall screen
The nameless grave, by friends unseen,
Of our soldier dead.

There sleep they, unheeded in their grass grown bed,
Where the rolling moon with radiance shed,
Flakes of gold o'er the neglected head,
Our soldier dead.

But their fame shall live from age to age,
And be stored bright on History's page,
Their memories shall our lives engage,
Our soldier dead.

Their glorious record is not born to die;
Their spirits soar through the ether sky,
And sweep the re mion immortality,
Our soldier dead.

From the reports that come to us from all parts of the county and differ out portions of the State we conclude this will be a year of activity and of destruction by insects. The dry fall and winter, and still dryer spring, has tended to preserve unharmed the germs of insect life, and they are now coming into being with rapidity and numbers that promise destruction to fruits and crops of nearly all kinds. The caterpillars, potato bugs and cut-worms are found in great numbers, and unless an active and vigilant war of extermination is commenced at once, and kept up for weeks, we may expect this season's crops to suffer. One raid on the worms is not enough; they build up almost as fast as their nests are destroyed. Let every one who has trees or fields to be effected by these pests, commence at once a war of extermination of them—and do it thoroughly.

The "Lecture Talks," now being given weekly to the Students of the Seminary and Institute are proving a source of much interest and improvement. The Rev. Wm. Locke chose for his subject, "What shall I Read?" Dr. J. S. McNutt, "The Anatomy of the Human Frame." Prof. Taylor, "How Shall I Study?" Rev. Mr. Lowary is, we understand, to deliver the next "Talk" in the Course.

A brakeman, on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, met with a serious and probably fatal accident at Hanover Station, last Saturday afternoon, by being caught between the engine and a loaded coal car. One of his thighs was terribly mashed, and he received other serious injuries. He was removed to his home in Wellsville, Saturday evening, and was still living at last accounts, though but little hope was entertained of his recovery.

Since the above was in type, we have learned that the unfortunate young man died shortly after reaching home.

Block Coal, peculiar to that of the Shenango Valley in Mercer county, has been discovered in Butler county. Hon. Samuel Griffith exhibited a large piece to the editor of the Mercer *Signal*, which was taken from a vein 9 feet thick, in "Bull Valley," Butler county. It is said to be of excellent quality. Railroads and consequent enterprise are developing the mineral resources of the country rapidly.

Hat and cellar thieves are rampant in New Castle. The *Courant* advises strangers going from that city to the depot after night-fall "to hold their hats in their hands while crossing the bridge, to prevent thieves who go into the wagon track for that purpose—from reaching through the lattice work and stealing them off their heads." Strangers are the victims, so that the hats may be worn with impunity. They also, advise persons who keep fruit, provisions, &c., in their cellars to keep them well fastened, as several cellars have been robbed of their contents within the past two weeks. Thus far the sneaks have escaped detection.

Killed.—Thos. Lewis, a lad about fourteen years of age was killed at Creo's Coal Bank, three miles east of Mercer, Pa., on Tuesday last. One of the small cars in which coal is hauled, got off the track, and in replacing it the mule was detached. When on the track it started down the slope, striking Lewis, who was standing a short distance back, producing internal injuries from which he died in about an hour and a half. His brother in going to Mercer for a physician, was riding a fractious colt, which threw him twice, producing a slight fracture of the skull, and otherwise injuring him. His injuries are not thought severe enough to prove fatal, however.

Military fever rages in Franklin, Venango Co. A company of infantry has recently been formed, numbering over 100 men, and last week a meeting was held to organize a cavalry company. Old "training days" are once more returning to Venango county.

New Brighton Items.—Captain Boyle, of New Brighton has erected a derrick, and intends to sink a hole for the purpose of obtaining gas. He thinks a sufficient quantity may be obtained for lighting both New Brighton and Beaver Falls.

—Dr. Stanton, our Republican nominee for State Auditor, has been serenaded by his fellow-citizens, since his return home from Harrisburg. There were speeches, and a good time generally, on the occasion.

A fine barn owned by Michael Korns of Jenner tp., Somerset county, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening last. A new threshing machine, some horse gears and much other valuable property was destroyed.

An extensive fire occurred at Alliance, O., on Monday night of last week. The Alliance Exchange took fire, and the flames extended to several other buildings, all of which were consumed. The loss was heavy, and only part of it insured.

TUBERCULOUS LUNGS.—The cheesy particles that are brought up by expectoration or coughing are, without doubt, parts of tubercles which have been eliminated and discharged under the concussion produced by the effort of coughing, and if the whole of the tuberculous matter be discharged, there is a strong probability that such cases will recover under proper treatment. What is needed to assist nature in these cases, is some such remedy as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, to soothe and heal the pecant part while this elimination goes on; in other words, drive out the enemy, and fortify the system against new and future invasions. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will heal the lungs, furnish assistance to make good blood, and impose with its balsamic virtues this tributary of life, while DR KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will dissolve the phlegm, scatter inflammation, allay irritation, and procure rest to the tortured invalids. Untold valuable lives could be saved by these two great remedies, if only people knew of their super-excellent qualities. The LUNG-CURE is sold in bottles of a pint, for one dollar and fifty cents each, and the PECTORAL SYRUP in all reputable drug stores, at seventy-five cents. Ask for DR. KEYSER'S, and take no other. If your druggist does not have it, send to DR. KEYSER'S great medicine store, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. JUNKIN ON THE JEWS.

For the Beaver Argus.

MR. EDITOR:—Wyandotte, in a part of the impression of the Shenango Press by types expressed his dissent from some of the ideas advanced by Rev. D. X. Junkin, D. D., in his sermon "On the Jews;" more especially the prophecy part of that sermon—the part which closed with words to this effect: "People may call me what they please, but these are my sentiments and I do not hesitate to express them fearlessly, I should be recreant to duty to do otherwise." The Doctor thinks that Wyandotte misrepresented his views and he suggests that malice may have prompted him to do so. Wyandotte entertains no malice toward Dr. Junkin, he esteems him highly as a Christian gentleman "*sans peur et sans reproche*," but he certainly did understand the Doctor to bring up the pro-slavery issues of the day, and to advance political sentiments held in utter abomination by many present, who expressed their total dissent from the political creed of the Doctor in his sermon on the Jews. Wyandotte refers for the truth of his statement to Messrs. White, McClelland, Miller, et alios presbyters who sat near him during the delivery of the sermon. If they also protest to be in accord with the Doctor on SLAVERY, Wyandotte will take back all he has said and will believe that he was in a somnolent state, not only during the delivery of the sermon, but also during the rest of his sojourn in Sharon, and that what he supposed was a general expression of dissent upon the part of all who spoke of the political fallacies, was but the hallucination of a dream. Wyandotte entertains no malice against Dr. Junkin, but he could with malice prepense stab to the heart the heresy that the enslaved should not be enfranchised at once, he would combat opinion with opinion, and overthrow error by the presentation of truth; but were he a slave and should anyone attempt to hold him in that condition till he should regard him as sufficiently intelligent to quit his service, he would—were it in his power to do so and no other means could accomplish the object—destroy his oppressor's life to secure his liberty and would believe that the act was a part of God's service. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, for her first and many deliverances, declares slavery to be sinful in itself. Calling it "this sin," and after enumerating evils inherent in the system, declares that "they are connected with its very existence." Slavery is opposed to the divine law which requires us "to do unto others as we would have others do unto us." How long must the slave-holder "continue in sin?" Must he not at once obey the command "to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free?" In the palmy days of slavery there was not a single school for the instruction of slaves from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Laws were enacted making it a penal offense to teach the slave even the rudiments of science. Wyandotte once superintended a Sabbath School for the instruction of slaves in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, Memphis, Tennessee; there were then gathered together several hundred slaves of every size and *color*, and of both sexes. Soon the city fathers learned that this school was in progress and that some of the slaves were being taught to read the Bible. This aroused the fears, and one Sabbath morning, while the school was in session turned out superintendent, teachers and scholars into the street, locked the doors and threatened the extremo penalty of the law in case of another infraction of the code barbaric.

How long are slaves would become fit for freedom under the tuition of Southern slave-holders, who take away the key of knowledge and inflict appalling penalities upon all who would teach the slave the alphabet? There are better methods of elevating a race than by enslaving it—slavery has a tendency to degrade its victims. The freedmen have since and during the war, been elevated to a higher degree of moral and mental culture than they or would have attained under their cruel oppressors—the Southern slave-holders. How passing strange that the Doctor should refer to God's dealing with the Israelites and their liberation from Egyptian servitude, as an argument to sustain his position.

God through his servants Moses and Aaron commanded Pharaoh to let the people go. By an act of Heaven-daring impiety the Pharaohs had reduced God's chosen people to a state of slavery, and had held them in this condition for centuries. In the providence of God the set time had come for the deliverance of his people and the punishment of their oppressors. God issued an edict for immediate emancipation. Pharaoh disobeyed the mandate of Jehovah and soon the waters turned to blood, the Nile from all her seven mouths poured blood in attestation of the divine displeasure. Anon, crawling reptiles swarmed, came through the land, infested every habitation in all its apartments—no recess so secluded as to prevent their approach. The vermin came in countless myriads —the murrain did its fearful work, and pestilence and blains and noisome pestilence, smote both man and beast. The lightnings flashed, the thunder rolled, the fire ran along the ground, hail stones and coals of fire, and man and beast expired in agony, and herbs and trees and flax and barley perished—all that were left exposed perished under the terrible judgments of God Almighty. Darkness came even darkness that was palpable, impenetrable, enshrouded the land. Locusts came in myriad millions for the destruction of every green herb, and the avenging angel entered every dwelling and smote the first born, thus the flower of Egypt perished; and even long Pharaoh and his embattled hosts intent upon driving back to bondage emancipated Israel, were engulfed amid the vertiginous billows of the Red Sea—a fit transfer for slave-holders to that lake where fiery billows roll. Thus the immediate emancipation of the Israelites was accomplished and their oppressors—the Egyptian slave-holders punished. Wyandotte hated slavery and earnestly desired its immediate abolition, because it is a curse and a debasement, but he loves the slave and slave-holder experience its baneful influence. The vices which it promotes in the one are cruelty, vanity, laziness, licentiousness, profanity and drunkenness; in the other falsehood, servility, licentiousness and theft. Its not as sculptured in the journals, but as Wyandotte hates slavery because it was the procuring cause of his own and his country's woes; it sent to the grave a million American citizens; it saddled upon our nation an enormous debt. Wyandotte bears about in his own body the stripes caused by the fetters placed upon his limbs by slave-holders leagued in rebellion against the government; he has seen his fellow prisoners taken out and shot by the abettors of slavery. He does not regret that our soldiers and sailors abolished it once and forever, as it *was* that infernal system whose father is the Devil, and which could not exist but through Satanic influence. Wyandotte does not wish any controversy with Dr. Junkin, he realizes his mental inferiority, he does not wish to misrepresent the Doctor's views in his "Sermon on the Jews," but when the Doctor expresses publicly sentiments so distasteful to many of the congregation and after the Doctor's explanation so repugnant to Wyandotte's preconceived opinions of the truth, that he regards it his duty to make a replication in behalf of the truth. He does not think 40 years slavery would prepare a people for freedom, but that every day that they remain in bondage they are sinking lower in the scale of humanity. Wyandotte begs leave to assure Dr. Junkin, that he entertains none other than sentiments of respect and esteem for him, that he feels grateful for kindness shown him, and that he will reciprocate those favors if ever opportunity offers, but he also begs leave to assure the Doctor that he regards human slaves as unmitigated evil that he will ever oppose any contrary sentiments from whatever source. He is ready at any time to correct any error in his reports through the press or otherwise, but he cannot well understand how any one can be an enemy of a system of oppression which has no redeeming features, and yet desire its continuance for three hundred years, forty years, one year, a single moment.

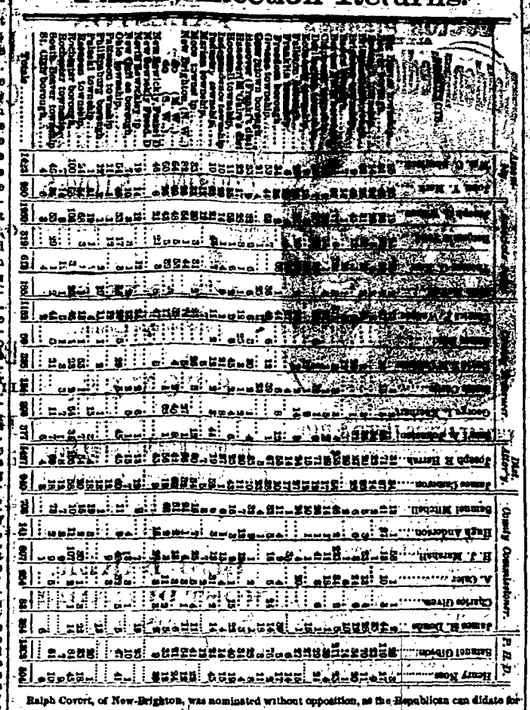
The Doctor in order to illustrate his position in regard to the *slow process* by which slavery should have been annihilated in the United States told us that God took three hundred years to make an oak tree and that he disciplined the Jews hundreds of years in Egypt under the elevating influences of slavery ere they were it ted for freedom or words to this effect. The truth is that the Senate ate American slavery in his own way and by his own instruments, not by "slow process," but by decapitation. All true patriots will rejoice that the soul-destroying, God dishonoring institution is gone and forever. Amen, so let it be.

WYANDOTTE.

Rochester, May 16, 1871.

A lady who has tried it sends us this method of exterminating the repulsive bedbug: "If any of your readers need a sure remedy for bedbugs they can have mine, and cleanse the house of this troublesome vermin without expense. They have only to wash with salt water, filling the cracks where they frequent with salt, and you may look in vain for them."—*Massillon American.*

Primary Election Returns.



Ralph Covert, of New-Brighton, was nominated without opposition, as the Republican candidate for county Auditor. Azariah Wynn was nominated without opposition as candidate for county Surveyor.

Messrs. Rice and Murray were nominated without opposition as candidates for Trustees of the Beaver Academy. The names of Co. Com., and the resolutions of the Convention will be published next week.

J W SPENCER
No. 89 Market St.,
Bet. Fifth Av & the Market
PITTSBURGH, Pa.

SPLENDID
DISPLAY
SHAWLS,
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
TOGETHER WITH A
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
DRY GOODS:
AT LOW PRICES.
March29:1y.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE, MAY 23.—The vote on the resolution fixing to-day for final adjournment was reconsidered and postponed. The appropriation bill being in exclusive control of the House, the Senate, after considerable debate, adopted a resolution that the House be requested to add such section upon said bill as to prevent its failure either concerning as the Senate amendments thereto, or returning the bill to the Senate with their non-concurrence. Mr. Billingfelt offered a resolution which he advocated as a means of reconciliation, providing for a committee of three Senators to meet a similar House committee, if appointed, to consider the propriety of modifying the Philadelphia election laws so as to give each party proper representation on the Election Board and recommend such changes in the law as may be deemed just and equitable to all parties, and report without delay, by bill or otherwise, which passed by a party vote, Mr Billingfelt voting with the Democrats. Mr. Randall introduced and had passed a bill authorizing married women to sell and transfer capital stock in railroads. A large number of private House bills were passed. The Clerk of the House presented the resolutions adopted by that body, whereupon Mr. Buckalew (Democrat) immediately called up the House resolution fixing on the sixteenth instant for final adjournment, and amend it to Saturday, 27th instant, and it passed unanimously and went to the House.

HOUSE.—The Senate amendment to the Constitutional Convention bill—to submit the question to the people whether a convention should be called or not —was debated at length, and the House refused to concur. The House then replied to the Senate resolution on the appropriation bill: "Matters were at length adjusted and committees of conference appointed by both Houses on the Appropriation bill. Both Houses have resolved to adjourn *sine die* on Saturday next. Adjourned till Thursday.

SENATE, May 24.—A resolution to suspend the rules, to take up bills, was lost. A bill to submit the question to the people at the next election whether there should be a convention to amend the State Constitution was, after discussion, passed. The House bill requiring the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to receive bids for keeping the State funds, was called up and Mr. Rutan desired a suspension of the rules, for its passage, when the speaker announced that the bill had been stolen from the clerk's desk within the last forty-eight hours; so the bill had to lie over. The vote by which the speaker was directed to withhold his signature from the bill granting ten dollars a day after April 7th, was reconsidered, and the subject postponed. This will probably be the last of it, and the members will draw the money unless the Governor interposes his veto.

HOUSE.—The House met at 8 o'clock, a. m., but nothing was done outside of reading the journal. There is a dead lock existing between the House and the Senate.

SENATE, May 25.—Conference Committees were ordered on the bills calling for a Constitutional Convention, and restoring Spring Elections. Several local bills passed.

HOUSE.—The following Senate bills passed: Preventing change of school books more than once in three years; relative to clandestine marriages, which punishes clergymen only for knowingly and wilfully violating the law; repealing tax on net earnings of companies incorporated under the general manufacturing, mining and quarrying law. A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Constitutional Convention bill.

SENATE, May 26.—The Senate bill from the House restoring spring elections passed. The bill repeals the fifteenth section of the law of 1869, and provides that elections in 1872, and annually thereafter, for city township, borough and ward officers shall be held in spring, provided the act shall not apply to any locality for which there are special laws, and that elections in Clearfield shall be held in December. The Senate unanimously accepted the report of the Conference Committee on the appportionment bill, which compromises matters of difference between the two Houses, and among the items are $650,000 to the common schools, $8,000 to the centennial celebration; and certificates of indebtedness for $30,000 to the Chamberlain sufferers with the interest thereon. The salaries of Supreme Judges are increased to $7,000. The soldiers' orphans' department is merged with the common school department.

HOUSE.—A bill from the Senate authorizing the Governor to procure regimental standards for the Pennsylvania National Guards passed. The report of the Conference Committee on the appropriation bill was agreed to. The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the Constitutional Amendment bill; as also in the amendments to the spring election bill.

SENATE, May 27.—The usual committees to notify the Governor and House of the readiness of the Senate to adjourn *sine die* were appointed. A message was received from the Governor, the concluding paragraph of which read as follows:

"The aggregate of the appropriations made by this bill [the appropriation bill] is about half a million in excess of what, in my opinion, it ought to be, under the present condition of the treasury; but in view of the late hour last night at which it was received, and the unusual length of the present session, I accept it as the least of two evils and without intending to be considered as committed to its details."

JOHN W. GEARY.

Mr. Brookhead (Dem.) was elected speaker, over Kelley by one vote. Speaker Mann then stands by the casting speaker and by his successor. The Senate adjourned at 12 m. *sine die*.

HOUSE.—Passed usual resolutions and adjourned at 12 m, *sine die*.

WHOLESALE HOUSE
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
75, 77 and 79
Market Street,
PITTSBURGH.

Having removed the Retail Department of our Market Street House, to the elegant rooms, 197 and 199 Penn Street, Library Building, we are better prepared than any season heretofore to meet the demands of the Jobbing Trade.

We would respectfully solicit a call from

Millinery and Dealers in Notions,

feeling assured that we can offer as good, if not better Stocks and Prices, than any house, East or West, in

Wait's Goods, Hosiery, Embroideries, Cotton Trimmings and Ruffings, Hoop Skirts Corsets, Threads, Needles, Pins, Fancy Articles, Tiny Goods, Knit Cottons, Braids, Tapes, Buttons, Notions and Small Wares;

Also, everything in

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,

75, 77 & 79 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH.

New Goods Arriving Every Day.
mar22:2m

MARRIED.

CUNNINGHAM—NEWTON.—On May 18th, 1871, by Rev. John H. Aughey, Mr. Elias L. Cunningham, of Dawson's Station, to Miss Eliza Newton, of Wurtemburg.

SMALL—POLEM.—On Saturday, May 20, 1871, by Rev. A. G. Duff, Mr. A. S. Small, of Oil City, Pa., late of Beaver county, to Miss Liza Polem, of Oil City, Venango county, Pa.

DIED.

BAXTER—Near North Sewickly, Beaver county, May 22d, 1871, of tubercula consumption, Mrs. Esther (M'Creary) Baxter, in the 42d year of her age.

—She leaves a husband and nine children—four sons and five daughters—to mourn her loss; one child had preceded her to the eternal world. Long a consistent and exemplary member of the Presbyterian church, her death was a blessed relief from the "evils to come." She died in the triumphs of faith. Of a most amiable and cheerful disposition; a dutiful daughter, a true and devoted friend, an affectionate and obedient wife, a loving and faithful mother—

——"She has left
Deposited upon the silent shore
Of memory, images and precious thoughts
That shall not die and cannot be destroyed."

—She adorned her profession by a life devoted to good works. Her son of life set "as sets the morning star which goes not down behind the darkened west, obscured amid the clouds and tempests of this mortal sky, but gently melts away into the light of Heaven."

On the 24th instant, a large concourse of sorrowing friends and relatives followed her remains to their sepulture in the beautiful cemetery adjoining the North Sewickley Presbyterian church; Rev. John H. Aughey, pastor, conducted the funeral services, in which he was assisted by Revs. Hervey and Daniels.

"A light is from the household gone.
A voice we loved is stilled;
A place is vacant, on the hearth,
Which never can be filled.
We call her dead; but, oh! we know
She dwells where living waters flow,"

BRYAN.—On the 24th of May, 1871, at the residence of his parents, in New Sheffield, Hopewell township, Pa., Mr. Samuel N. Bryan in the forty-seventh year of his age.

New Advertisement.

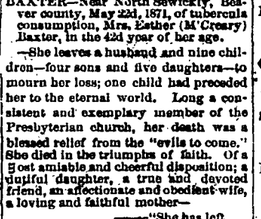
List of Applicants for License at June Sessions, 1871.

Joseph M. Reed,	HOTEL,	Bridgewater borough.
James Anderton,	"	Beaver Falls boro.
Hermann Eckhart,	"	Beaver Falls boro.
Daniel Hagaw,	"	New Brighton boro.
David Johnston,	"	Big Beaver township.
	EATING HOUSES.	
John Leffet,	"	Beaver Falls boro.
Martin Haller,	"	do do do
Henry Wagner,	"	do do do
John Leech,	"	New Brighton boro

To vend liquor in quantities of not less than one quart, together with other goods and merchandise: James Alexander, Rochester borough; Frederick G. Rohrbaugh, Beaver Falls borough.

May 24,fc. JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

Children's Carriages!



A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
Of Two and Three-Wheel Gigs,
PERAMBULATORS, AND WILLOW CARRIAGES,
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148 Federal St., 2 doors above the Market,
may17;1y Allegheny, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Elizabeth Brotherton, dec'd, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified that immediate payment is required: and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES M. REED,
WILLIAM BRUNTON, } *Executors.*
May 17, 1871—6w*.

S. J. Cross & Co.'s Column.

S. J. Cross & Co.,
ROCHEST

SELECT MISCELLANY.

"CALL A MAN."

Any one who is disposed to try to laugh, will do well to read on.

John Jackson was a very industrious, hard working man of twenty-three years; being the eldest child and the only son, he had always remained at home assisting his father upon the farm. John was much respected by everybody in the neighborhood, and many a bright eyed girl had secretly thought she would like to change her name to Mrs. John Jackson. But John was no "ladies' man."—The fact was, John was very bashful. He would rather hoe potatoes all day than undergo the ceremony of an introduction to a young lady. Not that John disliked the dear creatures—far from it. We believe that he in common with all bashful well meaning young men, entertained the very highest respect and admiration for them. And this, no doubt, was the principal cause of his bashfulness. He felt that they were superior beings, and that he was unworthy to associate with them upon terms of equality. But we cannot stop to moralize.

Nancy Clark was the daughter of a respectable farmer, whose lands adjoined the Jackson farm. Nancy was a pretty saucy little witch, and she liked John Jackson. When they were children they attended the same school; as he was a few years her senior, he was usually her champion in the childish disputes that arose, and her champion in going and returning. At last John became so much of a young man as to be kept from school, as she had been in past years. John discovered too, that he had been growing in stature; and it seemed as if he had been growing out of shape. His feet and legs appeared very awkward: he did'nt know what to do with his hands, his face pained him, and taken in all, he was inclined to think he was no more than half put together.

Now the truth was John Jackson was really a fine looking young man and nothing but his admiration of Nancy could have suggested any foolish thoughts about himself.

As the novelists say, it was a lovely day in August. The heavens were clear serene and beautiful; the trees were laden with golden fruit, and the beautiful birds twittered their songs of love in the branches. Earth (there we've said down to earth once more; such lofty flights they make our heads dizzy.)—We were about to say that "earth had yielded her bountiful harvest of a year's grass and clover, and the honeysuckles which the noble yeomanry of Chesterville had garnered within their storehouses—but upon second thought concluded to word it thus: "The farmers of Chesterville were done haying."

John Jackson's sister had a quilting that afternoon. His father had gone to "Keith's Mill" to get some wheat ground; and John was left to repair some tools to be ready on the morrow to commence mowing the meadow grass. Suddenly it occurred to John that if he remained about the house in the afternoon, he would be called in at tea time and required to do the honors of the table. To avoid this, he quietly shouldered his scythe and stole away to the meadow, about half a mile distant, fully resolved that he would not leave there until it was so dark he could not see to mow, and thus avoid seeing the girls.

The meadow was surrounded on all sides by a thick forest, which effectually shut out what little breeze there might be stirring. The sun poured its rays as though the little meadow was the focus point where the heat was concentrated. John mowed and sweat, sweat and mowed until he was obliged to sit down, and cool off. Then it occured that if he took off his pants he might be comfortable. There could be no impropriety in it, for he was entirely concealed from observation, and there was not the slightest reason to suppose that he could be seen by any person.

So John stripped off, and with no cover save his linen—commonly called a shirt—he resumed his work. He was just congratulating himself upon the good time he had haying, and the lucky escape he had made from meeting the girls when he chanced to disturb a huge black snake a genuine water, with a white ring around his neck.

John was no coward but he was mortally afraid of a snake. "Self-preservation" was the first "passage" that flashed upon John's mind, and the "legs take care of the body" was the next. Dropping his scythe and spinning round like a top, he was ready to strike a 2:40 gait when at that moment the snake was near enough to hook his crooked teeth into John's shirt, just above the hem. With a tremendous spring, he started at the speed of a locomotive. His first jump took the snake clear off the ground, and as John took a hasty glance over his shoulder, he was horrified to find the reptile securely fastened to the extremity of his garment while the speed with which he rushed forward kept the serpent extended at an angle of ninety degrees with his body.

Here was a quandary. If he stopped the snake would coil about his body and squeeze him to death; if he continued the race he would soon fall from sheer exhaustion. On he flew, scarce daring to think how his dreadful race would end.

Instinctively he had taken the direction of home, when a feeling of security came over him. Suddenly flashed across his mind the true state of affairs—his father gone—the quilting—and worst of all, the girls! This new horror sent the blood back curdling about his neck, and he came to a dead halt. The next moment he felt the cold clammy monster lit contact with his bare legs, his tail creeping around them in a sort of oozing way, as though her snakeship only meditated a little fun, by way of tickling John upon the knees.

This was too much for human endurance. With a yell such as man never utters save in mortal terror, poor John again set forward at a break-neck pace, and once more had the pleasure of seeing the snake resume his horizontal position somewhat after the manner of a comet.

On he flew; John forgot the quilting, forgot everything but the snake.

His active exercises (he paid particular attention to his running,) together with the excessive heat, had brought on the nose bleed and as he ran, ears erect and head thrown back, his chin throat and shirt bosom were stained with the flowing stream.

His first shriek startled the quilters and forth they rushed, wondering if some mad Indian was not prowling around. By this time John was within a few rods of the barn, still running at the top of his speed, his head turned so that he could keep one eye on the snake and with the other see what course he must take. The friendly barn concealed him from the sight of the girls. He knew they were in the yard, having seen them rush from the house. A few more bounds and he would be in the midst of them. For a moment modesty overcame fear, and he once more halted. The snake evidently pleased with his rapid transportation, manifested his gratitude by attempting to enfold the legs of our hero within his embrace.

With an explosive "ouch!" and urged forward by "circumstances over which he had no control," poor John bounded on. The next moment he was in full view of the girls and as he turned the corner of the barn the snake came around with a whiz, something after the fashion of a coach whip.

Having reached the barnyard, to his dismay he found the bars up, but time was too precious to be wasted letting down bars. Gathering all his strength he bounded into the air—snake ditto—and as he alighted on the other side, his snakeship's tail cracked across the upper bar, snapping like an Indian cracker.

Again John set forward, now utterly regardless of the presence of the girls, for the extra kick of the snake's tail as he leaped the bars banished all fail as he leaped the bars banished all his bashfulness and modesty, and again he had the pleasure of finding the snake in a straight line drawing steadily at the tne hem of his solitary garment.

The house now became the center of attraction, and around it he revolved with the speed of thought. Four times in each revolution as he turned the corner his snakeship came around with a whirr which was quite refreshing.

While describing the third circle as he came near the group of wonder-struck girls, without his gaze from the snake, he managed to cry out:

"CALL A MAN!"

The next moment he whisked out of sight, and as quick as thought reappeared on the other side of the house—

"CALL A MAN!"

And away he whirled again, turning the corner so rapidly that the whiz of the snake sounded half way between a whistle and the repeated pronunciation of a double—e.

Before either of the girls had stirred from their tracks he had performed another revolution—

"CALL A MAN!"

Away he flew, but his strength was rapidly failing. Nancy Clark was the first to recover her presence of mind, and seizing a hoop pole, she took her station near the corner of the house, and as John reappeared she brought it down upon the snake with a force that broke his back and his hold upon John's nether garment at the same time.

John rushed into the house and to his room, and at tea time appeared in his best Sunday suit, and to all appearance cured of bashfulness. That night he walked home with Nancy Clark, who thought she never had seen a man so well-built as John. On New Year they were married, and now when John feels inclined to laugh at his wife's hoops, or any other peculiarity, she has only to say "Call a Man," when he instantly sobers down.

Indian Ability and Indian Skill.

The name of each tribe of Indians has a signification which is represented by a sign, that is well understood by them all.

The Camanche or "Snake," is indicated by making with the hand a waving motion in imitation of the crawling of the reptile.

The Cheyenne or "Cut Arm," by drawing the hand across the arm to imitate cutting it with a knife.

The Arapahoes, or "Smellers," by seizing the nose with the thumb and forefinger.

The Sioux, or "Cut Throats," by drawing the hand across the throat.

The Pawnees, or "Wolves," by placing a hand on each side of the forehead, with two fingers pointing to the front, to represent the narrow, shark ears of the wolf.

The Crows, by imitating the flapping of the bird's wings with the palms of the hands.

On approaching strangers the prairie Indians put their horses at full speed, and persons not familiar with their peculiarities and habits might interpret this an act of hostility; but it is their custom with friends as well as enemies, and should not occasion groundless alarm.

When a party is discovered approaching and are near enough to distinguish signals, all that is necessary in order to ascertain their disposition is to raise the right hand with the palm in front, and gradually push it forward and back to be a signal to halt, and if they are not hostile it will at at once be obeyed.

The astonishing aptness of the Indian in "tracking" is shown in this interesting passage from a writer on Indian Characteristics.

Almost all the Indians, of whom I have met with are proficient in this species of knowledge, the faculty of acquiring which appears to be innate with them. Exigencies of woodland and prairie life stimulate the savage from childhood to develope faculties so important in the arts of war and the chase.

I have seen very few white men who were good trailers, and practice did not seem very materially to improve the faculties in this regard. They have not the same acute preceptions of those things as the Indian or the Mexican. It is not apprehended that this difficult branch of woodcraft can be taught from books, as it pertains almost exclusively to the school of practice; yet I will give some facts relating to the habits of the Indians that will facilitate its acquirement.

A party of Indians, for example, start on a war excursion, leave their families behind, and never transport their lodges; whereas, when they remove their families, they carry their lodges and other effects. If, therefore an Indian trail is discovered with the marks of the lodge poles upon it, it has certainly not been made by a war party; but if the tracks do not show the trace of the lodge poles, it will be equally certain that a war or hunting party has passed that way, and if it is not desired to come in contact with them, their directions may be avoided.

An Indian on coming to a trail will generally tell at a glance its age, by what particular tribe it was made, the number of the party, and many other things connected with it astounding to the uninitiated.

I remember on one occasion, as I was riding with a Delaware upon the prarie we crossed the trail of a large party of Indians traveling with lodges. The track appeared to me to be quite fresh and I remarked to the Indian that we must be near the party. "Oh, no," said he, the trail was made two days before. "In the morning," at the same time pointing with his finger to where the sun would be at about eight o'clock. Then, seeing my curiosity was excited to know by what means he arrived at this conclusion, he called attention to the fact that there had been no dew for the last two nights, but that on the previous morning it had been quite heavy. He then pointed out to me some spears of grass that had been pressed down in the earth by the horses' hoofs, upon which the sand still adhered, having dried, thus clearly showing that the grass was still wet when the tracks were made.

Two Curious Discoveries.

Turning from the deplorable spectacle of the fierce fratricidal strife which is devastating the world's fairest capital, says the New York *Times*, it is pleasant to find elsewhere in France traces of the scientific zeal and ingenuity which have made her more illustrious than her victories. All Frenchmen, it seems, are not absorbed in the agreeable effort to cut each other's throats. Here and there throughout that unhappy country are still a few tranquil spirits, who in the midst of war and misfortune, continue to woo science as earnestly as in time of peace. Of this class is a certain worthy professor of the College of Saintes in Charente Inferieure. His researches have led him to a discovery which may be of utility, and is certainly most curious. This is no less than what he himself calls bottling the sun, that is to say, fixing its heat in a closed vessel in such a way as to be used at will. The process is as simple as its results are remarkable. A vase constructed for the purpose, of some material not mentioned, is exposed during a quarter of an hour to the action of the sun's rays. Then it is hermetically sealed with a cork, through which a small hole has been drilled. Before this hole a powerful lens is held, and the imprisoned rays made to converge on the wick of a candle placed at the distance of about a yard from the vase. Almost instantly the candle is lighted. The experiment, we are told, was many times repeated and always with like success. As the French journal wherein we find this account enthusiastically remarks, it is prodigious, and may pave the way for very imbortant results. Presently some one will be inspired to find a means of bottling the sun's light as well, so that we may dispense with gas and all other artificial illuminators, and rejoice in perpetual sunshine night and day.

A discovery of probably more immediate practical value is that claimed to have been made by M. Zaliwski, and reported to the French Academy of Sciences at a recent sitting. M. Zaliwski, we take to be a Pole, and if so; he offers an honorable contrast to many disorganizing countrymen who are occupied in ruining Paris. He asserts that a hollow cylinder of tin, for example, open at the top and sharp-edged at the bottom, properly ballasted and put in a vessel of water, will presently move from west to east. This direction, he states further, never varies, and what is still more curious, the movement becomes readier and more perceptible the oftener the cylinder is used for the purpose. Should M. Zaliwski's assertions be born out by trial, the experiment will afford an easy and accurate method of correcting the aberrations of the compass on iron vessels. This difficulty, it is well known, has long been a serious obstacle in modern navigation, and the means adopted to rectify it have not always proved entirely safe. A regulator so simple, sure, inexpensive and convenient as that suggested by M. Zaliwski, would be of almost incalculable service to seafarers, and indeed to humanity at large.

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Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrups.
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The Blood is the very fountain of life; therefore, if we wish to restore health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health, keep it *pure*. LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining this desired effect, is always safe, and the most delicate can use it.

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Miscellaneous.

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apr26,3m D. NELSON.

List of Appraisements.

THE following appraisements under the Act of Assembly of the 14th of April 1851, of property allowed to be retained by the widow or children of a decedent to the value of $300, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and approved nisi, viz:

Personal property to the amount of $295 35 retained by widow of Wm. Ramsey, dec'd., W. H. Fealer, adm'r.

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of Benj. Harlin, deceased; John Fraser, administrator.

Personal property to the amount of three hundred dollars, retained by the widow of Andrew Stanton, deceased; John Edgar, adm'r.

Real property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of Elijah Headland, deceased; F. G. Duerr, administrator.

Notice is hereby given to heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of the said Court, not later than the 1st day, it being the 1st day of June 1871, to show cause if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

Personal property to amount of $299.40 retained by the widow of Henry Baker, deceased. Daniel Figley, adm'r.
mayl7:c. JOHN C. HART, Clerk, O. C.

FREEDOM FERRY.

THE "Freedom Ferry Company" have suitable boats running from Freedom Wharf to Freedom's Landing, for the conveyance of Passengers, Freight and Teams.

Parties on the south side will please bear in mind by taking this Ferry, they will be landed near Flouring Mills, Woolen Mills, Saw and Planing Mills, Lumber Yard and Stores, where everything they need, can be had at reasonable prices.
J. PAUL, *Pres't Pro Tem.*
Attest:—S. MORGAN, *Sec'y.* [apr19;3m.

Administrator's Notice.—The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Martin Hice, deceased, late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pa., hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is required. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
Attorney. JAMES DILLAN, *Adm'r.*
apr19:6w.]

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Samuel McIlenny, dec'd., late of Beaver county, Pa., this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is required; and all persons having claims against the same will present them only authenticated for settlement. ARTHUR SHIELDS,
apr26:6w Adm'r.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderat rates.
GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
DANIEL MILLER, *PA.*
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.
mar 24:tf

NATIONAL BANK REPORT.

REport of the condition of the National Bank of Beaver county, New Brighton, Pa., at the close of business on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$188,053 87
Overdrafts	1,312 71
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	180,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	25,000 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	13,162 50
Due from other National Banks	4,585 65
Banking House	14,574 54
Furniture and fixtures	3,670 68
Current expenses	1,320 85
Taxes paid	2,295 98
Cash items (including stamps)	800 00
Bills of other National Banks	2,290 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	325 94
Specie, coin	3,545 00
Legal Tender Notes	33,358 00
Total	$491,007 03

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$400,000 00
Surplus fund	19,925 77
Discount	$3,373 09
Exchange	2,783 06
Interest	2,881 00— 9,038 08
National bank circulation	166,180 00
Dividends unpaid	1,449 84
Deposits	60,280 84
Due to other banks & bankers	24,500 49
Total	$491,007 03

State of Pennsylvania, } ss
County of Beaver, } ss

I, Ed. Hoops, *Cashier* of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPES, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed before me this 8th day of May, 1871. MILTON TOWNSEND, N. P.

Correct—Attest:
BENJ. WILDE,
GEO. W. HAMILTON, } Directors,
H. E. HOOPES.
May 17, 1871:3w

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned *Trustee*, appointed by said Court to make sale of the real estate of Sylvester Dunham, deceased, after proceedings in Partition, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry at the Court House, in the boro. of Beaver, in said county,

On Saturday, June 10, 1871,
AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

all that certain parcel or lot of ground situate in Rochester township, in said county, (marked and designated on the plot accompanying the inquest or valuation of the real estate of said deceased, as parcel "B,") bounded by lands of the heirs of Lewis Reno, deceased, M. Connelly and others.

Containing 2 Acres and 32 Perches.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the balance in two equal annual instalments from that date with interest thereon from same time. Deferred installments to be secured by Bond and Mortgage; the purchaser to pay expense of preparing Deed, Bond and Mortgage, and stamping the same. SAMUEL A. CROSS, *Trustee.*
May 17, 1871—3w.

NOTICE.—I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said Court have appointed the first day of June Term, 1871, at the Court House in Beaver, for the hearing of me and my creditors.
may17;3w*] SAMUEL CALHOUN.

Hardware, &c.

J. M. BINGHAM..... H. C. BEGGS.
JAS. M. BINGHAM & CO.,
Commission Merchants
And Dealers in all kinds of Grain.
QUICK SALES, AND PROMPT RETURNS.
Guaranteed in all Cases.
Office 267 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.
☞ CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. ☜
apr6tf.

THE OLD ORIGINAL
BOTTLING HOUSE.
H. W. BUFFUM & CO.
22 and 24 Market Street,
PITTSBURG, PA.
Established in 1844, by H. W. Buffum.

This oldest and largest Bottling House west of the mountains, has made extensive preparations for supplying their friends and the public with their celebrated
Mineral Waters, Ales, Porter, &c., &c.
For the Spring Trade, at the following prices:

Sarsaparilla	$ 37½ per doz.
Mineral Water	37½ "
Raspberry "	37½ "
Champagne Cider	37½ "
Porter	60 "
Ale, small bottles	60 "
" Kennet	1 25 "
" Winterton	1 25 "
Syrups	3 00 "
Imported London Porter and bottles	3 00 "
Imported Scotch Ales and bottles	3 00 "
Crab Cider	25 per gallon.
Syrups	2 00 "

Bottles 75 cents per doz. extra. Money refunded when returned.

Goods delivered free, and freight paid to rail road stations and steamboat landings. 1yr

STAIR BUILDING
AND
Wood - Turning Shop.
WILLIAM PEOPLES,
Allegheny City. Pa.,

Is prepared to do all kinds of Wood-Turning, Scroll-Sawing and Scroll Moulding. Newell's Balusters and Hand Rails WITH ALL JOINTS CUT, READY TO HANG, furnished on short notice.

Orders by mail promptly attended to, or may be left with Glover & Co., 98, 4th Av., Pittsburgh, Pa., and at the Mill, corner of Webster street and Graham Alley.

G. H. BARKER. F. A. BARKER. C. A. BARKER.
G. A. BARKER & Co., *New Brighton, Pa,*
AND
G. A. BARKER & CO., *Beaver Falls, Pa.*
BANKERS,
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c., &c.—Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and Individuals solicited. Interest allowed on time deposites. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. [dec31:1y

AGENTS WANTED.

A RICH FIELD! A NOBLE WORK!!!
THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE,
WITH OVER
1000 Illustrations,
50,000 REFERENCES,
A FAMILY RECORD
AND
FAMILY ALBUM.

The Pictorial Family Bible containe a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eye. Its Illustrations carry one back to the most important era in the world, and are of themselves a comprehensive review of the scriptures, representing the most interesting views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes &c., Antiquities, Costumes, Beasts, Birds, Insects, Plants, Minerals, Coins, Medals. Inscriptions and incidents referred to throughout the Sacred Text. They attract the eye, arrest erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts, and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to Parents, Ministers and Sabbath-School Teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid Pictorial Volume cannot be overestimated. It is the Edition

Most Suitable for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
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Most Elegant for the Parlor,
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The Pictorial Family Bible, in addition to the features already alluded to, contains the Apocrypha, Concordance Psalms in Metre, a Summary of the Sacred Truths as taught in the Inspired Book, together with numerous and comprehensive Tables and other historical and explanatory Matter, embodying the labors of many of the most eminent Biblical Scholars. It is printed on the finest calandared paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner. While the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced Agents are wanted through out the country for this work, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented. Its sale will not be limited to any period, but will continue for a lifetime, constantly increasing with the growth and intelligence of the country. It is therefore desirable that those who engage with us, shall do so with a view to making the business a permanent one.

Ministers, Teachers, Students, Farmers, Young Men and Women, are those who would meet with the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us